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PRICE TWO CENTS

AMERICAN BAR HEAD URGES WORLD PEACE AS CONVENTION OPENS

Stephen S. Gregory Compliments President Taft for "Sincere and Earnest Efforts to Promote the Cause"

TRUSTS DISCUSSED

Speaker Says It Is Idle in Legislation to Attempt to Resist Unifying Influences Operating in Every Field

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The radical changes in the political situation in this country were discussed by Stephen S. Gregory of Chicago, president of the American Bar Association, at the opening session of the thirty-fifth convention here today.

"It is not necessary to look beyond the extensive confines of our own land, or to consider the changes elsewhere, scarcely less significant, to establish the proposition that we live in an age of political revolution," he said.

Speaking of the failure of the peace treaties between the United States, Great Britain and France, he said:

"For my part, I feel sincere regret that these treaties were not ratified by the Senate and I think the members of this association, as well as the people at large, are deeply indebted to the President for his sincere and earnest efforts thus to promote the great cause of international peace. I think also the course of the President in terminating at the expiration of the current year the treaty of commerce and navigation between this country and Russia concluded Dec. 18, 1832, was required by the exigency of the situation."

On the subject of Senator Lorimer's election and dismissal from the United States Senate, he said:

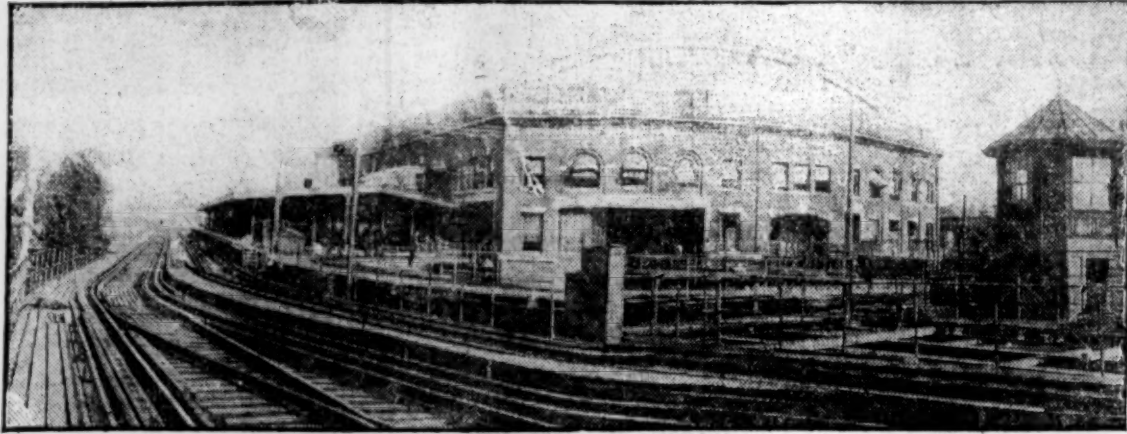
It is precisely this kind of gross abuse of power and dereliction in duty by representatives to their constituents which has contributed so largely to the failure of representative government and destroyed the confidence of the American people in the entire representative government."

Of trusts President Gregory said:

"There are many who contend with great plausibility that the Sherman anti-trust act ought to be repealed in toto. Certainly this is an age of centralization. This country, through improved means of transportation, is now one country in a sense that was not only impossible when our government was formed, but then inconceivable. It is idle in legislation to attempt to resist those unifying influences which operate in every field of human effort. I do not intend by this to propose that there may

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NEW ELEVATED LOOPS AT SULLIVAN SQUARE



Left of cut shows long platform for Boston Elevated railway trains, while immediately within where men are grouped surface cars arrive and depart in suburban traffic

TRAFFIC CHANGE PUT IN EFFECT AT SULLIVAN SQUARE

Operation of the electric signal board telling passengers where their respective surface cars will stop on the new single or double outboard track on the Medford-Somerville side of the Sullivan square terminal of the Boston Elevated system is expected to start Wednesday. Men are now working on it.

The Somerville cars have returned to the upper level and all lines are now running as usual. The former had been temporarily turned into the lower level of the terminal while the new surface car loop and general separation of the surface car and elevated train traffic were being completed.

Elevated officials were convinced by the successful manner in which the new operation progressed yesterday that the final result will be an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the capacity of the terminal. The absence of turnstiles and the concrete surface of the new loading platform for the elevated trains, with its waiting rooms and other accommodations are noticeable features of the new arrangement.

Extra uniformed men are stationed in the terminal to direct the crowds into their respective paths. Complete operation of the new arrangement is expected to be maintained from tonight.

PAGE TO KEEP ON IN FLIGHT TO BARNSTABLE

SCITUATE, Mass.—Philip W. Page was to continue his trip to Barnstable in a hydro-aeroplane today after his mechanics made small repairs to his engine. Shortly after he ascended early this morning near the mouth of the Herring river he was compelled to come down, owing to engine trouble. He returned to the life saving station at Fourth Cliff.

Page left Barnstable Monday, expecting to complete the Barnstable trip in the evening, but after making a descent amid unfavorable weather conditions he did not attempt to raise his machine again. He is to fly at the Barnstable fair this week.

POSTAL LAW AFFECTS BOSTON OFFICE LITTLE

Because the Boston central postoffice has been closed on Sunday since last spring in practically every department with but a few clerks on hand to handle the collections, the new law passed by Congress compelling first and second class offices to close on Sunday for the purpose of delivering mail to the general public will have little effect here except to lead to the discontinuance of selling stamps.

Postmaster Edward C. Mansfield was one of the first to inaugurate the Sunday closing of postoffices and he has developed his plans along this line to such an extent that but one clerk is on hand during the day and is relieved at night, and no carriers come into the office at all on Sunday. There are just a few men to make collections and to handle the outgoing mail.

Postmaster Mansfield has also stopped all deliveries of mail in the central dis-

trict on holidays when the mail is light. No general delivery mail has been delivered on Sunday since spring, all delivery except the special delivery mail being stopped at midnight Saturday. The special delivery letters are of course attended to as is the case under the new law.

One stamp window has been open on Sunday, however, and this will in all probability soon be closed in compliance with the new law. Postmaster Mansfield has formerly made arrangements so that if a person made special request four days before Sunday that certain mail expected on Sunday be delivered, the clerk would be notified to sort it out and save it for the applicant.

Owners of lock boxes are also debarred from having their mail delivered after midnight Saturday, and the new regulations will not work any change with respect to them.

THE LATIN AMERICAN PAGE OF THE MONITOR EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY IS PARTICULARLY VALUABLE BECAUSE OF ITS COMPLETENESS AND AUTHENTICITY.

NO DOUBT YOU ARE REGULARLY SENDING THIS PAGE MARKED TO YOUR FRIENDS WHO WOULD BE INTERESTED IN THE NEWS OF THAT SECTION.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....10
To Foreign Countries.....20

WHOLESALE PUTS UP PRICES OF MEATS TO COOPERATIVE STORES

An advance of \$2 per 100 pounds on meat for the cooperative stores was made today by the wholesaler supplying meat to them. Immediately on the announcement being made Harry Lipman, president of the Mothers Protective Association, and Samuel Clafman, treasurer, planned to leave for Watertown to arrange with a wholesaler there to bring sufficient meat for the West End, Chelsea and Malden branches.

The cooperative committee members declare they will not accede to the wholesaler's demands for an increased price, since the butchers now are said to be selling meat two cents a pound cheaper than they can. Should the efforts of the men to close an agreement with the Watertown wholesaler prove of no avail, supplies will be shipped from the middle western cities.

Plans to inaugurate a national campaign by the Women's Homestead Association are being made; Mayor Fitzgerald is waiting to see what cooperation he may obtain in his municipal market scheme, and the cooperative meat stores are arranging for the extension of their operations, all with the view of lowering the price of food.

The mayor in furthering his idea quotes prices of foodstuffs in the Panama Canal Zone by which he shows that mutton sells for from 6 to 20 cents; lamb 6 to 24; veal 10 to 24; pork 18, and beef 8 to 25 cents a pound.

The Women's Homestead Association has sent out several thousand letters to the proprietors of restaurants of Greater Boston, urging them to join the association with a view to wiping out the trusts which are controlling the necessities of life.

The Women's Homestead Association is backed up by the Hebrew Mothers' Protective Association.

WILL ASK BIDS FOR DREDGING SHOALS

Bids will be opened by the port directors at noon tomorrow for the dredging of about 25,000 cubic yards of material in order to remove two shoals near piers 2 and 5 of the Cunard docks, East Boston.

The steamship Laconia, Captain Irvine, of the Cunard line, when getting to her dock a few weeks ago, found the water was not as deep in front of the wharf as it had been charted, and in berthing stirred up considerable mud. It was supposed that the harbor at every point where the trans-Atlantic steamers use it gives a depth of 27 feet below mean low water, but in order to insure that the port directors have called for bids for the dredging of the space in front of the Cunard dock to the extent of 25,000 cubic yards.

CHARGE ILLEGAL REGISTRATION

Formal charges that some voters of ward 8 are illegally registered will be made to the election commissioners in the next few days, it is understood, and the commissioners will then be called upon to strike the names from the voting list.

Detectives from the office of Dist. Atty. Joseph C. Pelletier, Governor Foss' opponent for the Democratic nomination for Governor, are said to have been detailed to aid the police in making investigations into the matter. Martin M. Lomaney, leader of the Hendricks Club, said he welcomed the investigation.

MONTENEGRO WILL NOT PROVOKE WAR

NEW YORK—In response to energetic diplomatic intimations that Montenegro must not provoke war with Turkey, King Nicholas and the Montenegrin government have given the representatives of the great powers assurances that nothing contrary to the wishes of the leading European nations will be done, says a cable message to the New York Herald. The Montenegrin government also expressed the hope that the powers would settle the dispute.

LAWRENCE MILL MEN BEFORE GRAND JURY IN DYNAMITE INQUIRY

An investigation is being made today by the grand jury under the personal direction of District Attorney Pelletier of a charge of conspiracy against big mill owners in Lawrence in connection with the planting of dynamite in that city during the recent strike.

Prominent mill men, including treasurers of big mills were before the grand jury today.

The purpose of the plot to plant the dynamite, it is charged, was to arouse public sentiment against the operatives so as to end the strike speedily and destroy the labor organizations.

John Breen was convicted in the superior criminal court at Lawrence, for planting the dynamite and was fined \$300. At the time it was rumored that there were other men involved, but the incident closed with the conviction of Breen.

The announcement that District Attorney Pelletier has taken up the matter came as a surprise. He learned it is reported that the meeting at which a conspiracy was formed to plant the dynamite was held in Boston.

Immediately he caused an investigation to be made and examined several persons himself with the result that he had the grand jury take up the case. When the strike was at its height a large quantity of dynamite was found in the possession and in the homes of several Italian workmen.

The raid by the police of Lawrence, under the leadership of Inspector Rooney of Boston, resulted in the arrest of a number of Italians.

They claimed the dynamite was given to them and finally Breen was arrested. He was said to have given the explosive to the operatives.

The Italians were discharged in the local court.

Ettor, the leader of the strikers, claimed the dynamite was placed there in the interest of the mill owners.

BRICKETT SCHOOL TO OPEN AT LYNN WHEN AUTUMN TERM BEGINS

LYNN, Mass.—Designed by the city's own building department at a saving in architect's fees alone of approximately \$4000, the recently completed Brickett grammar school on Lewis street is regarded as a credit to the initial architectural efforts of Herbert C. Bayrd, the public property commissioner, and his assistant, Ulman R. Hunt. When the public schools open on Sept. 9 it is hoped to have this handsome and modern school structure in readiness for southeastern district pupils.

The Brickett school cost approximately \$106,000 including the price paid for the land it occupies, which was \$24,336.18. The building is three stories in height and is of red brick with decorative cornices and upper panels of yellow brick. Over the front entrance, side entrances and windows are arches of stone trimmings.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE RACE 91 MILES

NEW YORK—The hydro-aeroplane race from Saint Malo to the island of Jersey and return won by C. T. Weymann, the American, was equal to more than four channel crossings from Calais to Dover or nearly 91 miles, says a dispatch to the New York Times. Weymann's time was one hour, 44 minutes and 24 seconds. This represents the total time less half an hour allowed for a halt at Saint Heliers. Labourer was second and Benoist third.

CARMEN ACCEPT WAGE SCALE
CHICAGO—A new wage scale has been agreed to by the union officers and representatives of the street car companies. The men will vote on acceptance or rejection from 4 a. m. Thursday to 4 a. m. Friday.

AID OF W. R. HEARST ASKED BY ROOSEVELT IN ARCHBOLD CHARGES

Colonel Hunts in Vain for Letters He Wrote to Congressman Sibley About Standard Oil Contribution

HEARING DATE SET

Chairman Clapp Names Sept. 30 as the Day Upon Which New Investigation Into Subject Will Begin

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—After a fruitless search through his letter books, Colonel Roosevelt called on William R. Hearst today for information as to the approximate date on which he wrote letters to former Congressman Sibley about Standard Oil contributions.

"I can't recall even having written to Mr. Sibley," said Colonel Roosevelt. "If Mr. Hearst will let me know the date on which these letters were written or even within a year of the date, I will be able to produce them."

"I have been looking for the letters but it is impossible to find them. I have tens of thousands of letters which I wrote during my administration."

Colonel Roosevelt referred again to the charge of Senator Penrose that when Secretary of State Knox had come into the room while he was writing a letter to Mr. Cortelyou about the alleged Standard Oil contribution in 1904, the colonel had said he wanted the letter to "go into the record" after being told that the contribution had been made, was spent and could not be returned.

"Senator Knox did come into the room where I was writing the letter," declared Colonel Roosevelt. "And my recollection is that I told him I wanted it to go into that record, because I wanted the record to be kept straight and for no other reason."

The Progressive candidate will embody in his letter to Senator Clapp his letter to Judge Parker on the Standard Oil contribution sent just before the election of 1904, and a letter to Vice-President Sherman in regard to the Harriman contribution of \$200,000. This letter to Senator Clapp will be made public before Colonel Roosevelt leaves at midnight for his Vermont trip.

The colonel today took a horseback ride. He said that his conference with Judge Ben Lindsey of Colorado, George W. Perkins and William H. Hotchkiss last night had touched on new planks to be put into the platform of the New York

(Continued on page five, column four)

AMERICAN FORCES TO RESTORE PEACE SAYS MINISTER

MANAGUA, Nicaragua.—Notice that the American forces in Nicaragua will restore peace has been sent to General Vaca, leader of the revolutionaries, by Leon by George T. Weitzel, United States minister here. The leader of the revolution, Gen. Luis Mena, also was given a similar notification.

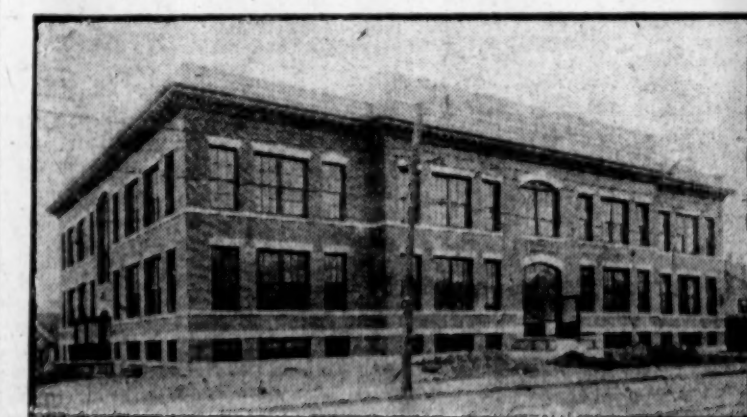
General Vaca has sent a request to the government for an armistice of eight days. This request was refused by the President and the ministers.

MEDFORD GETS NEW FACTORY

Stone, Timlow & Co. are erecting a factory in Boston avenue, Medford, near the Somerville boundary line, for the manufacture of leather goods. The structure will be of brick and concrete, four stories high, the main factory to be 150 by 60 feet. They are also erecting a power house 40 by 50 feet. The estimated cost is \$100,000.

Announcement was made today that the factory had been leased for a term of years to the Schenk-Adams Company, manufacturers of Spanish and Moroccan leather, and they will occupy the structure Sept. 15. About 200 will be employed.

GRADE SCHOOL COSTING \$106,000



Lynn pupils of southeastern district will enter new building for their classes this fall

MR. LODGE TALKS WITH PARTY HEADS

Senator Lodge made his call at Republican headquarters today on his return from Washington, and had a short conference with Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the state committee.

He also talked informally with a number of political leaders who had called to greet him. Among these were Representatives Bothwell of Newton, Fay of Medford and Wolcott of Milton.

The senator declined to discuss for publication the political situation. He expressed pleasure that Congress had at last adjourned, and that he had got back home for vacation.

He said he would remain at his summer place in Nahant for the present.

FERBER, ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY, QUILTS

J. Bernard Ferber, assistant United States attorney, has tendered his resignation of that office, to take effect Sept. 1, in order to give his entire time to private practice, and James S. Allen, Jr., has been appointed by Attorney-General Wickersham to succeed him.

Mr. Allen was born in East Bridgewater. He is the son of James Sidney and Alice Richards Allen. He fitted for college at the East Bridgewater high school and the Brockton high school, and was graduated from Brown University in 1898. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

He was graduated from Harvard Law school in 1903.

Since 1904 he has been in the private law office of United States District Attorney French, upon whose recommendation he has received his present appointment.

DIRECTS VERDICT OF NOT GUILTY IN STRIKE CASES

For lack of evidence in three more cases connected with the strike Judge Dana in the superior court today directed verdicts of not guilty. The defendants were Joseph Gillis, accused of disorderly conduct, Lawrence Sullivan, obstructing and delaying a car, and George H. Wel-

ford, intimidation. Daniel Doherty was found not guilty on the charge of throwing a missile. What few appealed car strike cases that remain to be adjudicated will be dismissed before the court adjourns, it is said.

It is expected that the grand jury which has been investigating the charges of alleged coercion and perjury will make its report tomorrow.

Five men were acquitted and the jury disagreed in the case of another yesterday, the cases including Dennis Doherty and John M. Sullivan who were tried on charges of aiding in delaying a car, and Dennis Mahar on a charge of technical assault. The last case called was Daniel F. Doherty, charged with throwing missiles, the decision in which is due this morning. A summary of the situation is given as follows: Cases tried 79, convictions three, disagreements three, acquittals 73, and cases remaining for trial four.

OCT. 31 DATE SET FOR DARROW TRIAL

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Clarence S. Darrow, recently found not guilty of bribery of Juror Lockwood, will go on trial on Oct. 31 on a second indictment charging bribery of Robert Bain, one of the jurors in the McNamara case.

The trial date was set today by Presiding Judge Willis of the superior court. Judge Willis said he would announce within a few days the name of the judge who will preside at the trial. Inasmuch as all of the 12 superior court judges of Los Angeles county have declined to serve, it is expected that some outside judge will be called in.

\$75,000 FIRE IN PORTLAND

PORTLAND, Me.—Fire today destroyed the building occupied by the Portland Stoneware Company on Forest avenue. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

STRIKE OF WAITERS AT HOTEL TOURAINE MAY BE ADJUSTED

Attorney for Men in Conference With Manager Today in Effort to Bring About Settlement of Differences

GIVE NO WARNING

Employees Walk Out at Sound of Whistle, Leaving Guests Sitting at Tables Expecting Their Orders

Whether Edgar Pierce, manager of the Hotel Touraine, will grant the 33 1-3 per cent increase in the wages of the waiters from \$30 to \$40 and take back the men who so suddenly left the hotel Monday night are the only points upon which hinges the settlement today of the strike instituted by the International Hotel Workers Union. Mr. Pierce declares that he must reserve to himself the right to employ or discharge whoever he wishes.

All of the other demands have been met as the result of the conference granted today by Mr. Pierce to a committee headed by Edward Blockhinger, national organizer of the union; Thomas C. Connolly, attorney for the men and representatives of the cooks and waiters.

Mr. Pierce said at the close of the conference that although recognition of the union had not been demanded he had recognized it in receiving the delegation.

He said that so far as taking back those who had left him without warning was concerned he could feel no assurance if he employed them again that they would not do the same thing again some time.

The cooks now want to come back at the same pay, but on a 10-hour basis, with one day off every seven, and the waiters want the same hours but \$40.

Guests are now eating in the German room, while the main dining-room is closed.

A mass meeting will be held Friday night when the cooks and waiters will decide what steps they will take in urging the granting of their demands and in perfecting the organization to include all hotel employees throughout the city.

On Monday night, it is declared, the men left the rooms and kitchens of the hotel without a word of warning. The employees framed their demands Monday evening at a late meeting at 724 Washington street.

The dining rooms of the hotel were well filled with guests Monday night when a man entered and blew a whistle. At the signal the waiters marched out, put on their coats and left the establishment. Officials of the International Hotel Workers Union, an organization which the men recently joined, say that 70 employees quit work; the hotel management says that not more than 40 did this. Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes of New York is said to have led in organizing Boston's hotel employees.

The men say that they learned that the chef had determined to discharge eight cooks and had engaged eight others to take their places. It is said they complain of a fine system, alleged favoritism and other details. It is said they attribute the kitchen disputes to Chef Bourlangy's administration altogether.

MR. FROTHINGHAM MAY BE CHAIRMAN

Choice of presiding officers for the state Republican convention Oct. 5 will be made at a meeting of the state committee, Wednesday, Sept. 4. Complete plans of the convention procedure will be made.

Among the proposed candidates for chairman is Louis A. Frothingham, formerly Lieutenant-Governor, who is said to be agreeable to both Joseph A. Walker and Everett C. Benton, the gubernatorial candidates. Mr. Walker is planning to visit the Barnstable fair tomorrow, and Governor Foss intends to go Thursday. Both will probably speak there.

WOODARD ESTATE \$196,000 IN VALUE

BROCKTON, Mass.—Horace F. Woodard left an estate of \$196,000, according to Mr. Woodard's will, which was filed in the probate court Monday and allowed by Judge Chamberlain. The property is left chiefly to the testator's family. Mr. Woodard was a last manufacturer.

SEAGULL GIVEN TO BOSTON ZOO

William Buckley of Atlantic City has sent a seagull to Mayor Fitzgerald for the new zoo at Franklin Park. Richard Field, secretary to the mayor, has been accepting contributions to the zoo, and today he received the seagull. The bird is large and brown-winged.

Send your "Want" ad to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

"THE COUNT OF LUXEMBOURG"

Franz Lehar, mindful of the big royalties earned by his "Merry Widow" in this country, appears now to be writing for export. To please us the more he has written "The Count of Luxembourg" in American rush time. Or at any rate that is the way the delightful Lehar music was played last night at the Tremont, when many of the prettiest bits were smothered by those orchestral liver and onions, the drum and cymbals.

Breathless pace was maintained throughout the performance, perhaps, like the expensive, gorgeous production, to live the over sentimental plot. The effect of monotony of incident will be offset at future performances no doubt by the introduction of a few humorous novelties and less sugary acting by George Leon Moore as the count and by Ann Swinburne as Angela. On the other hand, Mr. Moore never appeared to better advantage than at times last night, and Miss Swinburne surpassed her best previous singing.

Frank Moulan made much of the love sick Russian nobleman with a German accent who marries his fiancée to the count in order to make her available as a titled match, according to the Russian custom. Fred Walton as an impetuous artist with a ready tape measure, always in search of his ideal Juno, was the comedy joy of the performance, and he had an excellent assistant in pretty Frances Cameron. Their dance duet, "In High Society," in which the pace was about that of a pair of bored snails, was the bit of the evening, apart from Mr. Walton's rapid fire sketch of Juno sitting on a cloud.

The male quartet, grand duke and attendants, was an example of Lehar's delicious musical humor, and the waltz duet, "Love Breaks Every Bond," between Angela and the count, develops deep feeling and dramatic interest through lovely, varied melody. Angela's solo, "Love, Goodbye," is full of tender, wistful feeling. The piece abounds in stirring marches and lively waltzes and the comely chorus is introduced at every opportunity. The humor is all commendably wholesome.

Julian Mitchell is credited with staging the musical numbers, but they are not up to his expert work. The fastest kind of action did not conceal the monotony of the steps used. Mr. Mitchell should be required to get more variety into the chorus evolutions. Were this done, some of the extreme dressing might be agreeably modified, and still please the audience. The house was crowded and there was much applause. The piece is here for three weeks.

"OVER NIGHT"

"A long, long laugh" (the language of the press agent) accurately describes "Over Night," the comedy by Philip H. Bartholomae, which opened the season at the Shubert on Monday night.

The plot is a most original one, woven as it is around the adventures—or misadventures—of two pairs of "honeymooners" who become separated and misadventured on their wedding trip.

The play begins on board the Albany day line steamer Hendrik Hudson one afternoon in autumn, when Georgina Kettle, a handsome and most militant suffragette, leaves her timid little bridegroom, Richard, and starts with Richard Darling, an athletic young man who would make a good varsity half-back, to look for some missing baggage, Richard leaving his shy, pretty bride, Elsie, in Richard's charge.

Of course, Percy and Georgina miss the boat, equally, of course, Richard and Elsie are mistaken for husband and wife. After many tears on her part and much expostulation on his, they decide to carry out the "bluff," and make the best of the mixup. This they proceed to do

in heroic fashion, even to the making of a suffragette "speech" by the frightened Elsie, which is followed by a shower of rice from the assembled passengers.

The other two scenes take place in the lounge room of the Rip Van Winkle inn, in a village on the Hudson, that evening and the next morning. Through these two scenes the fun continues until the last moment, when the curtain falls on the happily united, no longer misadventured, "Newlyweds."

The entire company is excellent and every part was well done, but perhaps honors among the male players may be divided between Mr. Emory and Mr. Aylsworth, while Miss Larrimore was in every way delightful as Elsie. The cast: Caroline Patchen.....Florence Earle Caroline Powers.....Emily Calloway Purser.....James T. Ford Al Rivers.....Francis J. Gillen Steward.....Emile Nelson Mrs. S. Rutherford Cleveland.....Lulu Konari Georgina Kettle.....Ada Stirling Richard Kettle.....Thomas Emory Percy Darling.....Robert Kelly Elsie Darling.....Francine Larrimore Hotel clerk.....Arthur P. Aylsworth Professor Diggs.....Sol Aitken Porter.....John Dillon

"GREEN STOCKINGS"

By an imaginary fiancée coming really into the life of a spirited young woman, the destinies of a staid English household are altered in the plot of "Green Stockings," a three-act comedy by A. E. W. Mason which John Craig chose as the initial production of his fifth season at the head of the Castle Square theater Monday.

Celia Faraday's expedient to avoid feminine pity and masculine comment was to pretend to be engaged. On the spur of the moment she describes "Colonel John Smith," who had left England that day to engage in African warfare. Led on by compliments of the elated father and sisters, Celia builds up an ideal person. Later plans made it necessary to dispose of the colonel and a notice is put in the newspapers to that effect. By a peculiar coincidence there is a Colonel Smith. He has received a sentimental letter from Celia, mailed by mistake after being written to give weight to her words. She even nicknamed him "Wabbits." Colonel Smith returns and visits Celia, who was aided in her masquerade by her Aunt Ida.

Most refreshing was that feminine ingenuity employed by Mary Young, portraying Celia, in avoiding any direct description of "her colonel" to the real one in the last act. Throughout the play Miss Young pleased her audience highly. The role suits her and she was effective from her first appearance in oilskins, dripping with water. A fitting climax was the final yielding of Celia.

John Craig played Colonel Smith with a pleasing soldierly confidence and good humor. Donald Meek's interpretation of the petted "pure English" Robert Tarver was funny, especially where the youth threatens to cry if not given his own way.

George Henry Trader, the new stage director, portrays the gruff Admiral Grice with the sense of character. Miss Florence Shirley, who returns after a year's absence as Phyllis Faraday, the thoughtless youngest sister of Celia, enlivened the dull first act with her brightness. The rest of the play went brightly.

The theater has been freshened in white and gold for the new season. In the aisles are new carpets and a new asbestos curtain has been hung. Next week, "The Fortune Hunter."

B. F. KEITH'S

Henry E. Dixey gives a star performance at B. F. Keith's this week, providing about every variety of entertainment that could be imagined. He juggled a bit, acted bits of plays, showed his skill at slight-of-hand, and generally showed the amazing versatility that first brought him fame over a quarter of a century ago in "Adonis." He was even compelled to make a speech of thanks, in response to the prolonged applause at the close.

Mrs. George A. Hibbard appeared to good advantage in the comedy and emotional scenes of "The Queen's Messenger," with the assistance of Wyley Birch. They got a warm reception from their many friends.

Others are Rice and Cohen, expert farceurs, in a sketch; La Van trio, sensational gymnasts; Ben Linn, a vocalist in an original specialty; the Four Musical Gordon Highlanders, Adele Ferguson and Edna Northlane, direct from London, in "The Tivoli Girls"; Sully and Hussey in "The Sportsman and the Valet," and the Apollo trio, an Italian importation.

NORUMBEGA VAUDEVILLE

The vaudeville program at Norumbega

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Edward Everett square in Dorchester, named for the famous orator, but known until recently as the Five Corners

Edward Everett square, Dorchester, was known long as the Five Corners, until given its present name in 1894. One of the earliest houses at this point was that of Robert Oliver, 1745, later the residence of his son, Thomas Oliver, Lieutenant-Governor of the commonwealth.

Edward Everett, the great orator, in whose honor the square was named, was born here in 1794. Because of the significance of the site, the statue to him, which was made in 1867 by W. W. Storey, and long stood on the public garden, was moved here recently.

This square is another of the roomy transit points that were so wisely laid out in Dorchester long before present necessities could have been foreseen, yet sufficient for many years to come.

begs in the open-air theater every afternoon and evening is as pleasing as ever this week. The management has made an innovation by giving in addition a special moving picture film running half an hour. This is "A Soldier's Honor," presenting a combination of spectacular and dramatic scenes. As a headline feature in the vaudeville program are the Five Banjo Fiends. Kelly and Gordon sing and talk, Steel and Masters show their roller-skating skill, and Le Roy swims.

DURBAR IN KINAMACOLOR

The long run of the Kinamacolor pictures of the Durbar continues at Tremont Temple and there appears no diminution of interest in the remarkable record in motion and natural colors of the greatest of modern pageants, when King George and Queen Mary were crowned Emperor and Empress of India. This two hour view of the \$300,000,000 ceremony gives a comprehensive idea of every important detail.

BOSTON NOTES

The St. James theater will be opened Friday evening with a stock company performance of "The New York Idea."

Saturday evening the Plymouth will reopen with William T. Hodge in "The Man From Home."

"The Quaker Girl," best liked of the musical comedies of last season in New York, opens the Colonial next Monday evening.

The Hollis street theater will reopen on Labor Day, matinee and evening, with performances of "A Night Out," with which Miss May Robson is now pleasing the patrons of the Park theater.

Beginning Monday matinee the Park will be occupied by Miss Rose Stahl in her new comedy by Charles Klein, "Maggie Pepper."

Next Monday the season at the Boston theater will begin with the production of "The Greyhound" by Paul Armstrong and Wilson Mizner.

NEW YORK NOTES

"The Model," a new drama by Augustus Thomas, will open at the Harris theater next Saturday evening.

"Just Like John" will be replaced at the Forty-eighth Street theater Thursday night with "Little Miss Brown," a farce in which Philip Bartholomae pursues the humorous complications of the hotel register is capable of causing, and first exploited by him in "Over Night."

George Arliss will resume his run at Wallacks Saturday night in "Disraeli."

"Under Many Flags" is the title of the new spectacle with which the Hippodrome will reopen next Saturday night. Sept. 2 John Drew will begin his season at the Empire in "The Perplexed Husband," and "The Ne'er Do Well" will open at the Lyric.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Town dwellers have more than one advantage over those who have closed their homes for the summer and gone away to mountain and seaside. Not the least of these is the special displays and offerings in the stores. Shopping is pleasant in the summer time. There is not usually that sense of hurry that comes when many people are to be waited upon.

Few things need to be selected with greater care than the Oriental rug, for it will last for years. A handsome Oriental rug is always a joy to its possessor, for its beauty grows and it will go with almost any furnishings. At the same time it should be chosen with due regard to the particular place in which it is to be put. Hit and miss buying is not productive of good results. The rugs may be selected for their general effect, or with special reference to color and pattern to harmonize with some feature of the room into which they are to be placed. There need be no apprehension in the purchase of these rugs if bought of a reliable house. This is as true of the Oriental rug as it is of any other good thing. In the long run there is probably no carpeting that gives the same satisfaction for beauty, for effect, and for wear that the Oriental does.

A fine showing of rugs is made at present by the Shepard Norwell Company, which is now conducting its annual Oriental rug sale. Rugs of all sizes and all weaves are in the collection, providing a range of color and pattern that makes it possible to bring out any color effect that may be desired. Medallion effects in soft colors are shown in Serapi and Kermanshah rugs. The latter come also in all-over designs. These rugs run from 11 to 15 feet in length and from eight to 12 feet nine inches in width. Large hearth rugs and others of larger and smaller size are shown in Kermanshahs, Sarouks, Feraghans, Kazaks, Irans, Bijars, Mossus, Hamadans and other noted weaves.

—ooo—

During today and the next three days, William H. Richardson & Co., Inc., are conducting a special half price sale of men's suits, overcoats and trousers. The suits are in two and three pieces. The overcoats are in fancy cuts and the trousers are all for outing uses. This sale marks the closing of the summer season and includes fancy and silk shirts, fancy silk neckwear, athletic underwear, bathing suits, terry and blanket robes and odds and ends left over from the summer's selling. Richardson's is at 388 Washington street.

—ooo—

Already in going through the store of the Jordan Marsh Company, the visitor gets glimpses of the new fall styles. This firm has sent 45 different buyers abroad this year, supposedly the largest number from any one store in the United States, and they have expended thousands of dollars in the purchase of novel, distinctive and exclusive garments and other articles to offer to American patrons. To some of the patterns and designs it has the sole right. These things are beginning to arrive, and instead of being held until the year is more advanced, they are at once placed within the reach of patrons. Each week adds more to those already received.

This being so, it is feasible and practical to purchase now for fall and winter. It has the advantage of giving early customers ideas that will not be duplicated. For those planning for a southern winter, or a trip to the California coast, it gives ample time to get the best in the way of materials and workman-

ship. It is convenient, also for the daughter going to school or college, who must prepare her wardrobe before she leaves home. She has often deplored this necessity, but by purchasing of the Jordan Marsh Company she will this year get the new ideas in modes in advance of the season.

—ooo—

The sweater is such a useful article, it is being made in countless numbers of styles for as many occasions. Chandler & Co. are having a special exhibition and sale of sweaters this week that is calculated to open wide the eyes of those who have thought of the sweater as particularly for boys and girls, and for others only as a makeshift. These sweaters come in dark, bright and dainty colors. To give an idea of their variety, a few of their names may be mentioned: Norfolk coat sweater, college coat, tennis sweater, Norfolk jacket, blazer sweater, beach coat, auto sweater, Shaker knit coat, mannish coat sweater, ruff-neck sweater, fitted coat sweater. They are for girls and women of all ages.

GIRL DEPORTED FOR THIRD TIME

Three times has Egsa Demitgean crossed the seas for America, and as many times been sent back because she could not meet the requirements of the immigration laws. The last time was today, when the White Star liner Arabic sailed for Liverpool and Queenstown. She was the only local deportation.

The Arabic took out 20 saloon, 35 second cabin and 150 steerage passengers. She was delayed seven minutes in sailing by the failure of the wireless operator to appear for duty. The operator of the Leyland liner Winifred replaced him.

CITY BAND CONCERTS

The municipal band of Boston, D. G. Cericola, conductor, gives concerts this week as follows:

Tonight at 8 o'clock at Heath square, Roxbury: "National Emblem," march, Bagley; "Zampa," overture, Herold; "Wedding of the Winds," Hall; "On the Great White Way," Lampe; "Auld Scotia," Lauder; "Lead Me to that Band," Snyder; "The Broadway Review," Lampe; "Hunt in the Black Forest," Voelker; "La Paloma," Yradiere; "Stars and Stripes Forever," march, Sousa. Wednesday night at 8 o'clock at Charlestown Heights: "Emperor Frederick," march, von Blon; "Raymond," overture, Thomas; "Jolly Fellows," waltz, Vollstedt; "The Pink Lady," Carvill; "In the Shadows," Finck; "Humoresque," Dvorak; sextet from "Lucia," Donizetti; "Hands Across the Sea," Tondani; "The Three Twins," Hoschna; "Independence," march, Holmann.

PLAN DINNER FOR DELEGATES

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange has arranged for a banquet of Massachusetts delegates to the convention of the Atlantic Deepwater Waterways Association at Hotel Mohican, New London, Thursday, Sept. 5, following the trip to Fishers island and preceding the evening program of the convention.

TRAINING SHIP SAILS

The training ship Ranger left Lisbon Monday for Funchal, Madeira, according to a cablegram received from Commander Charles N. Atwater, U. S. N., by the commissioners of the Massachusetts nautical training school.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

SUBJECTS of general interest are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

FALL RIVER HERALD—There is no logical reason why New England, close to the source of supply and equipped with splendid water and rail facilities as it is should suffer from a shortage of coal when other favored sections are provided with more than they can conveniently consume. The decision of the New England Coal Dealers Association to thoroughly investigate the situation is timely and will have the united support of all citizens in this section of the country. If the originating and distributing houses in New York, which seem to control the situation, refuse to act and act promptly, the dealers in this vicinity would be warranted in carrying the question to the United States authorities. There is much in the coal situation which is difficult to comprehend. Following the recent strike, wages were advanced. The price of coal also was advanced, on a plea that the operators could not exist under the former scale and at the same time add a few cents to each pay envelope. It was discovered, however, that the advance not only covered the increase in wages but also increased the margin of profit by several millions of dollars. An investigation by federal authorities has been threatened. It cannot come too soon for the consumer, who is being squeezed by the arbitrary coal barons as he never has been squeezed before.

WASHINGTON HERALD—Even with the admission of the two new states of Arizona and New Mexico, the appearance of women for the first time as voters in California and Washington state, and the advent of an army of first voters, a total vote of 16,000,000 for President next fall would be very large in the light of past records. The estimate of the census bureau puts the new male voters at 3,650,000, making a total of 24,335,000 male voters. To this it adds 1,347,000 female voters in six western states, where women have the suffrage. In the last 20 years the increase in the number of actual voters in presidential elections has been less rapid than the growth in population. The figures of the total vote in the last five presidential years, as compiled by the New York World, run as follows: 1892, 12,069,410; 1896, 13,923,102; 1900, 13,961,566; 1904, 13,528,979; 1908, 14,888,442. The population of the United States, including the territories, according to the census, was 92,947,714 in 1890, 75,994,714 in 1900, and 91,972,268 in 1910. While the population between 1900 and 1910 increased 15,977,601, or 21 per cent, the number of actual voters from 1900 to 1908 increased only 1,359,463, or less than 10 per cent, in eight years. In 1890 more than one person voted for President to every five of population; in 1908 less than one person voted to every six of population, although the total vote was over 900,000 larger than in any previous presidential election. The census bureau has counted

all persons of voting age, without regard to other considerations. Allowance must be made for aliens and others who are disqualified from voting. Of the remainder a considerable proportion will fail to register.

NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE—The "back-to-the-soil" movement, as conducted by the Woman's Club in the Tacoma city schools, presents an innovation to the public school curriculum of America. The idea of teaching gardening was presented to the school board by the women and the board carefully considered the matter and was quick to cooperate in the plan and the individual teachers took a keen interest in the project. The city fathers then stepped in and provided the one thing needed in any land or climate to make gardening a success. The city, by ordinance, provided a market for the products of the Tacoma school children's gardens. A large stall in one of the most coveted locations in the market was provided and a competent salesman was put in charge to receive from the children gardeners and sell to the Tacoma housewives the products from the school children's fields. No fee or commission was charged the child producer by the city for handling the product, and always the child-grown lettuce head or other vegetables brought the top price on the market. The Tacoma housewife seemed to think the beet or the radish grown in a child's garden was sweeter or crispier than any other to be found in the market, so that never throughout the spring or summer was the supply at this stall equal to the demand. The idea of teaching school children horticulture, or the growing of things, such as may be found in no textbook, and also the dignity of tilling the soil, will commend itself to every teacher, and if other schools besides those in Tacoma will teach children how to derive pleasure and profit out of the soil much will be done toward lessening the cost of living, besides convincing many boys and girls that an intelligent farmer is the happiest man on earth. Here may be the solution for many of the professions in life from becoming overcrowded.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—It came as a surprise to a good many people to learn that piano tuning is not only a fine art, but a well-paying profession as well. Yet this was the statement made by the president of the Piano Tuners' Guild at the annual convention of that order in Cincinnati recently. According to the general organizer of the guild about 35 per cent of the members own their own homes, and earn between \$3000 and \$4000 a year. Many of them have their own automobiles, going from home to home in the machines, in pursuit of the broken strings, the unresponsive hammers, or the more frequent "flat" notes. A profession that can boast for its members such earning capacity as this indicates, is not one to be treated with up-becoming levity.

SOUTH AFRICA TARDY IN HAVING SCOUTS

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—Gen. Baden Powell, in an interview with a Times representative said that he found the scout movement more backward in South Africa than in other countries, such as America, Australia, and New Zealand.

Nevertheless there were very gratifying signs of progress and he found that the prejudice among the Dutch arising from a suspicion of militarism, and the idea that had at first gained ground among the English that the scouts would interfere with the cadets, were rapidly disappearing.

Speaking at a luncheon in the city hall, General Baden Powell said that one of the things he had noticed was the spirit of good fellowship which existed among the boy scouts of the two great white races. He had noticed that some of the scout companies were constituted almost entirely of Dutch boys. In the course of his speech the general mentioned that he had received a telegram asking for information concerning the scout movement from Sun Yat Sen. In New Zealand he had found that the officers of the cadet corps were in many cases former members of scout companies.

OPPOSED TO SUFFRAGE

CORASSET—An anti-suffragist meeting was held at the town hall Monday afternoon with an attendance of about 100 persons. George G. Crocker of Bos-

ton presided, introducing Miss Emily P. Bisell of Wilmington, Del., as the chief speaker. The meeting was under the auspices of a committee of Cohasset women.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

B. F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Green Stockings."
MAJESTIC—"The Million."
PARK—"My Robson."
RHUBERT—"Over Night."
TREMONT—"Count of Luxembourg."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Greyhound."
CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
COLLIERIES—"Rusty Pulls the Strings."
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"Just Like John."
GAIETY—"Omce 666."
GLOBE—"The Rose Maid."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.
KNICKBOCKER—"Robin Hood."
MANHATTAN—"Mrs. Wiggs."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville.
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"Master of the House."

CHICAGO

CORT—"Fine Feathered Eve."
GARFIELD—"A Modern Eve."
GRAND—"Omce 666."
MAYERS—"The Littlest Rebel."
MAJESTIC—Vaudeville.

Leading Events in Athletic World

M. E. M'LOUGHLIN IS FIRST WESTERNER TO WIN TENNIS TITLE

Defeats W. F. Johnson of Pennsylvania in Hard-Fought Five-Set Match on Newport Courts

HAVE GREAT BATTLE

NEWPORT, R. I.—For the first time in the history of the United States Lawn Tennis Association the singles championship of the country is today held by a western player following the brilliant victory of Maurice E. McLoughlin of Los Angeles, Cal., over W. F. Johnson of Pennsylvania in the final round of the all-comers tournament here, Monday. This gives to the West both the singles and doubles titles as M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy had already captured the latter from R. D. Little and G. F. Touchard.

The final match Monday was one long to be remembered by the big gallery that watched the two players fight it out for the chief tennis honors of this country. Both players were at their best and they gave a sterling exhibition. Johnson showed surprising form and had a chop stroke that won many points for him and took all of McLoughlin's resourcefulness to fathom.

The first two sets found the eastern player at his best. He seemed to have great confidence and met his opponents style of play in such a manner that the latter could not seem to get his own game going right. The fact that McLoughlin was able to win but five of the 17 games played shows just how baffling the chop stroke was to him. Then, too, Johnson continually played to the Californian's back hand which has always been the weakest part of his playing.

The third set found McLoughlin beginning to solve his opponents attack. The chop seemed to lose considerable of its effectiveness and the hard drives of the westerner took on greater force. As McLoughlin began to master the chop stroke of his opponent his own strokes took on more force and began to bother Johnson.

The fourth set found Johnson making a determined effort to break through his opponent. He had his own strokes going well, but his opponent's seemed to grow better all the time. The set was carried to four games all, but at this point McLoughlin put on more speed and took the next three, allowing his opponent but one point in the three games.

The fifth set found Johnson losing considerable of his previous skill and getting less confident. McLoughlin, on the other hand, grew more and more confident and smashed out at every chance. Johnson continued to put up a stubborn resistance, but he could not meet the hard driving of his opponent and won but two of the eight games played. The summary:

FIRST SET
Johnson.....40 42 44 44 5-31-6
McLoughlin.....0 1 2 2 23-23-3
N. O. P. S. D.
Johnson.....8 3 0 0 0
McLoughlin.....13 9 2 2 2

SECOND SET
Johnson.....45 47 66 74-31-6
McLoughlin.....13 23 44 41-24-3
N. O. P. S. D.
Johnson.....8 3 0 0 0
McLoughlin.....13 9 2 2 2

THIRD SET
Johnson.....44 42 44 60 4-26-6
McLoughlin.....22 41 10 44-21-3
N. O. P. S. D.
Johnson.....8 3 0 0 0
McLoughlin.....13 9 2 2 2

FOURTH SET
Johnson.....11 6 4 15 44 4-35-6
McLoughlin.....44 41 17 10 10-26-4
N. O. P. S. D.
Johnson.....8 3 0 0 0
McLoughlin.....13 9 2 2 2

FIFTH SET
Johnson.....44 63 42 23 5-33-6
McLoughlin.....20 43 32 15 22-22-3
N. O. P. S. D.
Johnson.....8 3 0 0 0
McLoughlin.....13 9 2 2 2

NATIONAL SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP
Final Round
Maurice E. McLoughlin, Los Angeles, beat Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6-4, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

A special mixed doubles match between Miss Mary Brown of San Francisco, national woman's champion and Clifton B. Herd of Pasadena, interscholastic champion, playing Mrs. Barger-Wallace of Newport, a former national woman's champion, and N. W. Niles of Boston, winner of the recent Seabright contest, took place in the afternoon. Three sets were played for a special cup and Mrs. Barger-Wallace and Mr. Niles won, 6-4, 5-7, 8-6.

STRONG ELEVEN THIS FALL
CARLISLE, Penn.—Prospects for another crack Carlisle Indian school football team this year are exceedingly bright. With Captain Thorpe, Welch, Alexander Arcasa and perhaps Powell to form the backfield, former Captain Burd heads the list of returned line men, which includes Busch and Bergie. Powell is considered one of the best fullbacks in recent years. The eleven will be the first to show under the new rules. Warner is planning a strong running attack.

BASEBALL Wednesday at 3:15
RED SOX vs. Chicago
FENWAY PARK
Jersey and Lansdowne Sts.
Tickets on sale at Wright & Dilson's, 644 Washington St.

First Western Tennis Player to Capture the National Singles Title



MAURICE E. M'LOUGHLIN

NATIONAL TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONS

Year	Champion	All Comers
1881	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1882	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1883	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1884	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1885	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1886	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1887	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1888	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1889	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1890	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1891	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1892	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1893	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1894	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1895	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1896	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1897	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1898	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1899	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1900	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1901	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1902	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1903	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1904	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1905	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1906	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1907	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1908	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1909	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1910	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1911	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears
1912	R. D. Sears	R. D. Sears

NATIONAL DOUBLES CHAMPIONS

Year	Champion	All Comers
1881	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1882	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1883	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1884	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1885	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1886	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1887	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1888	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1889	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1890	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1891	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1892	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1893	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1894	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1895	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1896	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1897	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1898	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1899	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1900	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1901	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1902	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1903	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1904	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1905	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1906	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1907	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1908	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1909	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1910	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1911	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor
1912	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor	R. D. Sears and J. W. Taylor

BASEBALL PICKUPS
The Athletics took the first of three game series with Detroit.
Collins fielded his position finely yesterday. He stopped at least two drives that looked good for hits.
The Boston Nationals have raised their percentage to the .300 class. At the rate they have been going during the past two weeks, they should be able to keep it there.
After losing 15 straight to the Giants, Cincinnati turned the tables. The Giants, however, lost no ground in the pennant race as Brooklyn defeated the Cubs.

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RED SOX vs. Chicago
FENWAY PARK
Jersey and Lansdowne Sts.
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BABY RELIANCE II. MAKES BEST TIME IN SPEED TRIALS

Commodore J. S. Blackton's Speedy Motor Boat Covers Course in Faster Time Than Won Trophy

HUNTINGTON, N. Y.—The Baby Reliance II, owned and sailed by Commodore J. S. Blackton of the Atlantic Yacht Club, proved herself the speediest of six motor boats which started on Huntington bay Monday in the first of the elimination races in which it is intended to select three defenders against the international motor boat trophy or Harwood cup. In three rounds of a 7 1/2 mile course, the Baby Reliance II, made an average speed of 36.60 nautical miles or 41.90 statute miles. Last year the Dixie IV, won the cup with an average speed of 35.12 nautical or 40.4 statute miles.

The Ankle Deep, owned by Count Mankowsky, made the second best time, and W. E. Dodge's Minnow was third. James Simpson's Peter Pan V, Thomas F. Chesborough's Restless II, and W. W. Tripp's Ace III were the other starters.

Baby Reliance II, made the first round of the course in 11m. 27s., the second in 12m. 33s., and the third in 12m. 53s.

FIRST ELIMINATION RACE
New York Motorboat Club of America: start, 3 p. m.; course, 2 1/2 miles.
Boat and owner First mark Third mark
Baby Reliance II, J. S. Blackton 4:45:30 4:58:03 5:10:76
Ankle Deep, Count Mankowsky 5:56:46 4:10:40 4:26:08
Minnow, W. E. Dodge 4:45:46 5:02:21 5:20:11
Ace III, W. W. Tripp 5:34:01 4:05:20
Restless II, Thomas F. Chesborough Did not finish
Peter Pan V, James Simpson Did not finish

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING
New York Motorboat Club of America: start, 3 p. m.; course, 2 1/2 miles.
Boat and owner First mark Third mark
Baby Reliance II, J. S. Blackton 4:45:30 4:58:03 5:10:76
Ankle Deep, Count Mankowsky 5:56:46 4:10:40 4:26:08
Minnow, W. E. Dodge 4:45:46 5:02:21 5:20:11
Ace III, W. W. Tripp 5:34:01 4:05:20
Restless II, Thomas F. Chesborough Did not finish
Peter Pan V, James Simpson Did not finish

RESULTS MONDAY
Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 5, Detroit 2.
Washington 6, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 4, Washington 3.
Cleveland 5, New York 3.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.

CHICAGO WINS FROM BOSTON
Chicago defeated Boston 4 to 2 Monday at Fenway park, Walsh allowing Stahl's men only seven hits, well scattered throughout the nine innings. Chicago's star pitcher also struck out seven men.

EACH WINS A GAME
WASHINGTON—Washington and St. Louis divided Monday's double header, the locals winning the first game, 6 to 3, and the visitors the second, 4 to 3. Poor fielding lost the first game, while a sensational catch by Shotton in the second kept the locals from winning. Johnson relieved Hughes in the seventh inning of the second game. The score:

FIRST GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-6 8 0
St. Louis.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-3 8 2
Batteries: Groom and Henry; Allison and Alexander. Umpires, Egan and Evans.

SECOND GAME
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington.....2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0-20 11 1
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 8 1
Batteries: Groom and Henry; Allison and Alexander. Umpires, Egan and Evans.

ATHLETICS BEAT DETROIT
PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia took advantage of Detroit's battery and fielding errors and won Monday's game 5 to 2. Murphy and Walsh, outfielders formerly of the Baltimore International League Club, made their debut with the home team and the former's playing was a feature of the game. Score:

ININGS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia.....2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0-20 11 1
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 8 1
Batteries: Brown and Egan; Dubuc and Stange. Umpires, Connolly and Hart.

NEW YORK AND CLEVELAND IN TIE
NEW YORK—New York and Cleveland played a nine-inning tie game here Monday, the score being 8 to 8. A shower broke up the game in the tenth when Cleveland had one man on base with one out. Both teams hit hard, 32 hits being made in the nine innings. The fielding of Lajoie was the feature. Johnston, the Cleveland recruit first baseman tied the score in the ninth when he sent Lajoie home with a triple. Score:

ININGS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York.....2 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0-8 11 4
Cleveland.....0 2 1 1 2 0 0 0 0-8 11 2
Batteries: Blanding, Mitchell, Baskette, and O'Neil. Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

WOMEN GOLFERS AT MAPLEWOOD
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.—Play for the women's golf championship at Maplewood started Monday with an 18-hole qualifying round. Mrs. A. L. Knoepke, Siwanoy, won the medal for the best score with 113. Mrs. G. Metcalf, Pinehurst, was second with 115. Others who qualified were Mrs. James Boyd, Mrs. James Sheridan, New York; Miss H. M. Ryder, Buzzards bay; Miss Hazel Meeker, Brooklyn; Miss Jessie Boyd, Mrs. T. C. Adams, Boston; Miss H. Righter, New York; Miss Susanne Carley, Boston; Misses Lottie and Laura Rice, Houston.

LAY BANK CORNERSTONE
MEDFORD—The corner stone of the new Medford Trust Company building was laid Monday. President Edwin T. McKnight performed the ceremony. The building will be two stories high. It will be completed about Feb. 1, 1913.

BERNA TO QUIT RUNNING
ITHACA, N. Y.—Upon his arrival at his home here Monday Tell S. Berna, the Cornell distance runner, who took part in the Olympic games at Stockholm, announced that he was through with running and would settle down to business in Boston in a few days.

STRONG ELEVEN THIS FALL
CARLISLE, Penn.—Prospects for another crack Carlisle Indian school football team this year are exceedingly bright. With Captain Thorpe, Welch, Alexander Arcasa and perhaps Powell to form the backfield, former Captain Burd heads the list of returned line men, which includes Busch and Bergie. Powell is considered one of the best fullbacks in recent years. The eleven will be the first to show under the new rules. Warner is planning a strong running attack.

BASEBALL Wednesday at 3:15
RED SOX vs. Chicago
FENWAY PARK
Jersey and Lansdowne Sts.
Tickets on sale at Wright & Dilson's, 644 Washington St.

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SECOND VICTORY FOR HARPOON IN QUINCY YACHT CLUB SERIES

Ellen Comes in Second With Only Five Seconds Separating the Two Racers—Beatrice Third

CIMA WITHDRAWS

QUINCY, Mass.—The Harpoon, owned and sailed by Charles Francis Adams, 2d, won the second race of the series for the Quincy challenge cup this morning by 5s. over the Ellen in one of the closest finishes imaginable. It was the second successive victory for the Adams boat, which is acting as defender for the Quincy Yacht Club.

The race was started at 9:40 and consisted of a 12-mile run. There was a fine breeze blowing although it was slightly unsteady. The Meave II was the first to cross the starting line, being closely followed by the Beatrice and Harpoon. The Cima, Ellen and Beaver were all closely bunched as they went over the line and were only slightly behind the three leaders.

Soon after crossing the line, the Beatrice took the lead and held it until about half way down on the home stretch. The Cima also took the lead for a short time, but withdrew after fouling one of the buoys. It was not until the finish line was almost reached that the Harpoon came up into the lead which she held to the end. Summary:

ELLEN'S TIME
Harpoon.....1:51:35
Ellen.....1:51:40
Beatrice.....1:52:40
Cima.....1:54:00
Beaver.....1:54:00

Only 16 seconds separated the Harpoon from the Ellen in the race Monday and had the course been a little longer it is almost certain that the challenger would have been the winner. On the last leg of the contest the Ellen gained rapidly on the Harpoon and at one time it certainly looked as if she would be the winner, but the lead proved to be a little too much to be overcome. The winner's time was 2h. 20m. 52s.

Beatrice, owned by W. M. Wood, the Corinthian Y. C. boat, came along a couple of minutes later, and the Beverly Y. C. sonder Beaver, G. B. Dabney, and the Hingham boat, Meave II, E. W. Dutton, closed up the procession six minutes later.

It was an ideal day for the sport, a steady nine-mile breeze blowing from the northeast, and shifting a little to the eastward toward the end of the race. The Harpoon was last year's cup defender for the Quincy Y. C. when she won easily. This year she is fitted out with new khaki-colored sails and her mainsail appeared to be as large as permitted. The summary:

ELLEN'S TIME
Harpoon.....1:51:35
Ellen.....1:51:40
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JAMES THORPE IS EXPECTED TO WIN ALL-AROUND TITLE

NEW YORK—The "all-around" athletic championship of America, which will be decided next Monday afternoon at Celtic park under the auspices of the Irish-American Athletic Club, has attracted the entries of the greatest athlete in the world, Jim Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian, who defeated the best men pitted against him at Stockholm in both the pentathlon and decathlon events, which embraced nearly every event in track and field athletics; John Brede-mus, the Princeton university youth, who accounted for the title in 1908 when he made a most creditable record; Matsukes, and men of that type.

The contest should give Thorpe an opportunity to better M. J. Sheridan's top mark of 7385 points, made in the championship of 1909. Close observers of Thorpe's work at Stockholm anticipate witnessing the making of at least 8000 points by the powerful Indian, who has shown since he came back from the continent that he has not lost any of the wonderful form which won for him the admiration of the world's athletes who were gathered at the Stadium.

A number of handicap events will be decided in conjunction with the all-around program, in which many of the most recently made Olympic champions will be competitors.

PLAN FOR FINAL MEET
Arrangements for the final meet of the series of weekly district meets of the Municipal Athletic Association are being perfected this week. It will be held at Franklin field Saturday, starting at 3 p. m. As there are 700 boys qualified for the various events, a prompt start is necessary in order to finish before dusk.

N. Y. REFUSES TO WAVER
CLEVELAND, O.—Manager Wolver-ton of the New York Americans is said to have refused to grant waivers on Cleveland infielders Olsen and Peckinpugh. It is reported today that Olsen was to go to New York when the season closes. Wolverton played with both in the coast league.

PHILADELPHIA—The 10 members of the American Olympic team from this state were welcomed here Monday night with a parade of athletes and a largely attended subscription dinner. Nearly 10,000 members of various athletic clubs in this city participated in the parade, and representatives of both the state and city government delivered addresses of welcome at the banquet.

LAFAYETTE FOOTBALL MONDAY
EASTON, Pa.—Orders were issued Monday for the members of Lafayette college football squad to report at the Hotel Curlew, Allentown, N. J. next Monday for preliminary practice. This is the earliest the maroon and white squad has ever been ordered out for practice, and the fact is due to the early game with Yale at New Haven, Oct. 12. Coaches Newton and McCaa will be in charge of the players.

NEW YORK GOLF STARS OFF TODAY FOR BIG TOURNEY
Travers, Kirkby and Herreshoff Leave for Chicago—Hilton and Hunter at Wheaton Already

NEW YORK—J. D. Travers, former national golf champion; Oswald Kirkby, the New Jersey title holder, and Fred Herreshoff, runner-up last year to H. H. Hilton, leave today for Chicago for practice rounds for the national amateur championship which begins Monday on the links of the Chicago Golf Club at Wheaton.

There was much doubt about Travers and Kirkby making the trip a week or more ago, but their start today sets this matter at rest.

Entries for the championship closed Monday night, and up to the time of the closing some 80 applications had been received. By the time the right mails are received, it is likely that the list will be swelled to more than 100. It is expected that the full list of entries will be announced today.

Champion H. H. Hilton and N. F. Hunter, both of England, have entered and are now practicing on the Wheaton course, where the championships will be played. There were 186 entries last year at Apawamis, while at Brookline, the year before, there were 217. Most of the favorites, however, are expected to be in the tournament this year.

Although the clubhouse at Wheaton was destroyed by fire on Saturday, R. C. Watson, secretary of the United States Golf Association, received word yesterday from S. H. Strawn, the president, stating that the unfortunate occurrence would put the golfers to no inconvenience, as the club had arranged to take care of the players. Big tents are now being erected on the lawn.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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INDIAN problems are not readily associated with the Argentine Republic. Nor are those she has to cope with sporadically at all comparable to the vital issues which the status and prospects of the aborigines involve in nearly all the other Spanish-American republics. In these the Indian forms the trunk on which the Spaniard has been grafted with more or less success, and such countries especially as Peru, Bolivia, Mexico, Guatemala are properly Indo-Spanish rather than Latin-American. But the Argentine Republic and Uruguay are Latin to the core; they represent the ethnic make-up of southern Europe as fully and permanently as the United States and Canada represent that of northern Europe. This does not mean that there is no admixture of Indian blood whatever in the typical Argentine, but what little there appears to be is in process of complete absorption by the Mediterranean stock. A strengthening of the aboriginal strain by the absorption of fresh Indian elements seems out of the question, for to the Latin of the Argentine Republic the Indian is much the same that he is to the Anglo-Saxon of the American West.

Just now the Indian problem of northern Argentina is preoccupying the government and public. As reported at various times on this page, the Indian tribes in the Chaco region who have been on the warpath for some months, are causing planters and the colonists much loss and trouble and the military authorities a great deal of concern. According to today's report, however, much is expected from the measure under consideration that shall once more concentrate Indian affairs in the ministry of the interior. In the light of history it will be of unusual interest to watch the efforts of that department, for one of the most extraordinary records of pioneer work on American soil deals with the missionary labors of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries on the banks of the Upper Paraguay—extraordinary for their scope, which embraced all the activities of the white man's civilization, and extraordinary for the utter disappearance of their every vestige except ruined churches, upon the removal of the missionaries and their iron discipline.

Where the Indians do not withdraw deeper and deeper into their forests before the advance of civilization—and the more independent and warlike tribes have always done so with the intent of making sudden raids on the invaders—they simply let the white population surround them and maintain themselves in a stubborn isolation, trading but never mixing with the settlers nor sending their children to school, nor suffering the slightest interference with their habits or affairs. Thus they have lived for centuries at the outskirts of Asuncion, the Paraguayan capital, and along the entire upper Paraguay, and are to be found in Santa Fe, Salta, Santiago del Estero, and their attitude in the Chaco and Formosa territories is peculiarly characterized by an alternate approach to the settlers for whom they may work for a while and a sudden withdrawal into the forests and return to nomadic life. It is not a relapse from, but an utter indifference to the white man's ways.

ELECTION OF SENOR PORRAS HELPS PANAMA PROSPECT

People Look for Peace and Prosperity Under New President and Real Estate Market Takes on Activity

AMERICAN COLONY

(Special to the Monitor)

PANAMA—Now that the Panamanian election is past with Senor Dr. Belisario Porras elected, to be installed in office on Oct. 1, the people of this republic feel assured of four years of peace and prosperity. This has caused real estate to receive a new impetus, and a number of Americans are contemplating purchasing land here. They naturally look for the largest American colony before making their selection. High up in the Cordillera, 30 miles back of the large town of David, is a settlement known as Boquete. Perched about 3800 feet above sea level, on the shoulder of a mountain swept by cool breezes, live a number of American families, having plantations, raising in their gardens all the fruits and vegetables they need for their own consumption, and sometimes disposing of a surplus in the town of David.

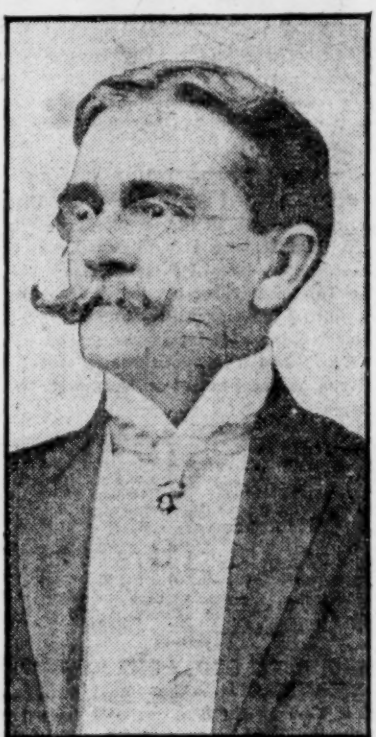
Boquete is not composed entirely of Americans; the settlement is cosmopolitan. The settlers are enjoying a season of prosperity, as their coffee trees are giving a grade of product equal to the best highland berry of Guatemala or Costa Rica. There are no dunes in the settlement, each thrifty settler making it his personal business to see that only desirable settlers are admitted to the community.

All public lands in this locality have been purchased, but with \$2000 one can buy from the native landowner, whose titles are good, a fair-sized holding. Practically all the natives have their property under cultivation, and the newcomer can secure, if he buys wisely, enough coffee trees to repay his investment within a few seasons.

The ideal climate of Boquete makes it possible to grow all the fruits and vegetables of the north temperate zone, including white and sweet potatoes, turnips, cabbages, strawberries, blackberries, oranges, lemons, apples, etc. The apples raised, while not as large as are American apples, are good.

According to J. R. Thomas, who is the oldest American settler on the west coast, he having come here from the West over 18 years ago, next to Boquete is Vivala West, which is at the end of Chiqui province next to the Costa Rican boundary line. It has the only deep water harbor on the coast. The principal products of this section are coffee and cattle, both of which are developing rapidly. The cost of getting coffee out of either of these places is claimed to be cheaper than at any other point in Central America.

The natives in Boquete are now living



DR. BELISARIO PORRAS
President-elect of Panama, who is to take his office on Oct. 1st of October

on a plane of civilization far above their countrymen who do not mingle with the Americans and other foreigners in the country. They have better houses and their farms are close copies of the thrifty foreigners. Long contact with Americans has changed their old ways into habits of industry, and they invariably treat all foreigners with courtesy.

PERUVIANS ASK THE LONDON CONGRESS TO INCLUDE SPANISH

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—In a communication addressed to the executive committee of the universal congress of races in London, the Peruvian committee formally asks that Spanish be included in the number of official languages of the congress, at present limited to four. It is stated that the Spanish language has a special right to be admitted, being spoken by 70,000,000 people, inhabiting an entire continent, on which the race problems are more arduous, it is claimed, than in any other part of the world. While causing a great deal of labor through translations, the congress, by not admitting Spanish, loses the advantage of valuable contributions from Spanish America.

MARKET DAY IN HAITIAN CAPITAL PICTURED BY PEN AND CAMERA



Market day in Haitian city presents a lively gathering of natives from all the surrounding country, with their offerings of fruit and vegetables

(Special to the Monitor)

RECENT happenings in Port au Prince recall a visit to the island of Haiti made some years ago. As we steamed into the harbor of the capital, the islands and surrounding hills seemed freshly green by way of contrast to the other Haitian ports we had seen, where dust lay thick and different varieties of cacti appeared to be almost the only sort of vegetation. The city was far more attractive, having many pretty homes and quite fascinating gardens. The blue-washed "palace," however, seemed far less attractive as a place of residence, set down in the midst of a plot of ground where nothing grew except sentry boxes.

As it was market day, the streets were full of people and we were greatly surprised to find, in the midst of so much that was primitive, that the women were all wearing the particular style of shoulder-trimming then in vogue. Evidently they knew something of the latest dictates of fashion; and it was equally evident that there was no slavish following, but an adaptation of the mode to suit the taste of Haitian femininity. All the women wore wrappers, rather short in front, but every one sweeping in a long train behind. Bare feet were thrust into loose, heelless slippers, which it must have required years of training to keep on. So skilful were the women when they even retained the footgear when they sat perched in seemingly precarious fashion on the top of a load of grass on a burro. We met dozens of them coming thus to market.

One wondered if the market were not much ado about nothing, for no one seemed to have much to sell; just a few vegetables and fruit.

Perhaps the most unusual sight to us was a group of 10 or a dozen women at work with their washing. They sat down in the brook and pounded the clothes on the stones.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—The government inspector of hydraulics has left for Curico, an agricultural center south of here, in order to negotiate for the utilization of the Planchin lagoon for irrigation.

The government is studying the question of afforestation or reforestation in the northern provinces of Tacna, Tarapaca, Antofagasta and Atacama, in all of which 5 per cent of the area will be reserved for the purpose, and in the southern provinces of Bio Bio, Arauco, Mallico, Cautin, Valdivia, Llanquihue, Chilo and Magallanes territory, 2 per cent will be reserved.

LIMA, Peru—Mail connection between this capital and the transandine regions of the republic, notably Iquitos, via the Oroya road, and thence overland by mule to launches and steamers on the Pichis, Pachitea and Ucayali rivers, has been improved in consequence of the investigation made by the traveling inspector of posts and telegraphs, Senor Emilio Castro who has arranged with the contractors of the mail service for canoe transportation whenever the launch fails to ascend the river as far as Puerto Bermudez, for lack of depth.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—The Chilean government announces that it will be represented at the railroad congress to be held here early next year requesting the Chilean consul to forward particulars of the proposed transcontinental railroad to connect Antofagasta with this capital.

AREQUIPA, Peru—Senor Tamayo's experiments with a wireless installation for account of the government have had very satisfactory results, communication



Street scene in Port-au-Prince, capital and principal seaport of Haiti, the seat of most of its foreign trade

having been established with Lima and Iquitos.

The electric tramway service promoted by the manager of the Italian bank, Don Constantino Berninzone, has been inaugurated.

PIURA, Peru—Fifty men of the corps of engineers under Captain Gonzalez, with a large quantity of material, tools and explosives, have arrived here from Paiza and the south for the purpose of aiding in the reconstruction of the part of the town ruined by the recent earthquake and the erection of temporary quarters. Plans are being made for reconstruction on a larger scale and considerable building activity is anticipated.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—A representative of the Salve Company of Brussels is here for the purpose of studying the question of exporting frozen meat to Belgium and Holland, and incidentally to investigate the possibilities of construction work and public utilities.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—It is announced that the Patagonian Import & Export Company—Sociedad Anonima Importadora y Exportadora de la Patagonia—will shortly establish a new steamship service to the ports of the southern coast. Reduction in freight rates and development of traffic are expected to result from it.

CONCEPCION, Chile—Under the directions of Don Jorge Beaumont, engineer at the railroad shops here, an engine has been constructed on American lines solely with Chilean talent, being the first of its kind, designed and constructed entirely by pupils of the machinists school connected with the shops. The engine will be used for freight trains.

RECRUITS EXCEED COLOMBIAN CALL

(Special to the Monitor)

CARTAGENA, Colombia—According to reports reaching the Governor of the department of Bolivar, the enthusiasm over the compulsory military service has resulted in the number of recruits called for being far exceeded by volunteers presenting themselves, especially in the provinces of Magangué and Sincelejo.

CHILE PRESENTS CENSUS FIGURES

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—Census statistics give Chile 3,240,079 inhabitants, about equally divided between males and females. There are 134,534 foreigners in the republic.

EMBARGO PLACED ON MONEY DEPOSITED FOR FRUIT COMPANY

Vice-President of United Says It Was Compelled to Protect Its Contracts and Property Rights

BAD FAITH CHARGED

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA—What for the time completely overshadowed even the Nicaraguan revolution in the interest of the people, became known a few days before the departure for New York of Cecil V. Lindo of Lindo Bros., the banana magnates, and of Minor C. Keith, vice-president of the United Fruit Company, the so-called banana trust. Although the report at first found no credit, it was promptly confirmed, Mr. Keith himself admitting that he had placed an embargo of \$50,000 on the \$100,000 damages accepted by the Atlantic Fruit Company in consideration of their canceling the option given them by Lindo Bros. on their banana lands, according to the compromise reached on July 20. It is claimed that there was a considerable and inexplicable delay in having the Atlantic Fruit Company turn over to Lindo Bros.' lawyers in New York, the mass of documents, estimates, plans and books, the surrender of which, according to the compromise agreement, was to precede the payment of the \$100,000 which had been deposited with the Commercial Bank of Costa Rica to the name of Lindo Bros.' attorney, Lic. Don Cleto Gonzales Viquez.

While these negotiations were apparently coming to a favorable conclusion, news came from Puntarenas that Minor Keith had arrived there post-haste on a gasoline launch from his mines at Abangares and was proceeding to this capital by express train. Nothing definite was known of the plans of the United Fruit Company until the report spread of the embargo for one-half of the amount of the Lindo compromise, the other half being left to the Atlantic to cover its expenses in this country. The first impression elicited comments altogether unfavorable to the United Fruit Company and Lindo Brothers, but Mr. Lindo in a communication to the Atlantic Fruit Company's lawyer at once disclaimed all knowledge of the measure and manifested disapproval of it and later in a long interview with Mr. Keith endeavored to bring about a settlement in a conciliatory way.

The final outcome was that the United Fruit Company obtained data showing the actual outlay of the Atlantic Fruit Company, and, in order not to prejudice Costa Rican interests, reduced the embargo to \$30,000, leaving the Atlantic Fruit Company the balance of \$70,000 to settle its account with. This last amount was finally placed at the disposal of the Atlantic upon receipt of a cable from New York acknowledging the surrender of the documents bearing on the canceled option.

In an interview that is considered one of the most striking ever given to the press by the vice-president of the United Fruit Company, Mr. Keith says that the embargo was placed because of the amount of damage caused by the Atlantic Fruit Company to the United Fruit Company in Costa Rica, Colombia and other places by its manner of proceeding. No objection whatever would have been raised against a loyal competitor, Mr. Keith declares, but when it was found that its tactics simply consisted in buying up bananas for cash without any scruples as to the sources whence they came, the United Fruit Company was compelled to step in and protect its contracts and property rights. Accordingly, the United Fruit Company some days previously had obtained an embargo for \$100,000 from the Port Limon courts, and as nothing was known of any property held by the Atlantic Fruit Company in Costa Rica, the embargo was placed on the amount stipulated in the compromise with Lindo Brothers. Mr. Keith assured that the amount of the embargo was properly reduced in order to enable the Atlantic to make a full settle-

ARGENTINA AIMS AT CONCENTRATION OF INDIAN AUTHORITY

Government Would Vest the Management of Affairs in the Ministry of the Interior as Efficient Peace Policy

FOREIGN RELATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Great importance is attached to the report emanating from trustworthy sources that the government is studying a plan whereby the whole management of Indian affairs is to be vested in the ministry of the interior and systematic action can be taken for the normalization of conditions in the Chaco territory. For months past the public has been stirred by the barbarous state of affairs obtaining on the Bolivian and Paraguayan borders, especially along the Pilcomayo river, owing to the depredations committed by large hordes of Indians on the warpath. There has been much anxiety and dissatisfaction over the inadequacy of military protection in the affected districts and the destruction of plantations, and losses of men and officers.

As it is generally agreed that the decentralization of authority is one of the main obstacles to a quick suppression of the disorders and a systematic campaign of colonization, the reported measure is regarded as the logical foundation for a successful Indian policy. Though nominally vested in the ministry of the interior, the management of Indian affairs has, in practice, been participated in by the ministry of agriculture in matters of immigration and colonization, by the ministry of foreign affairs in matters of missionary work among the Indians, and by the war department whenever military protection became necessary, as is the case at the present time, and this participation has gradually assumed an independence of action incompatible with concerted and efficient effort.

It is asserted that the ministers of the interior, agriculture and war are already fully agreed on the basic considerations of the plan, while the ministry of foreign affairs is being conferred with on the international aspect of the measure, involving relations with the neighboring republics and foreign missions.

CHILEANS ENTER BRITISH NAVY

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile—It is announced that the British government has granted entrance into the British navy to 10 officers of the Chilean navy.

ment in Costa Rica, paying all the salaries and bills owing to Costa Ricans, so that as Mr. Keith emphasized, no Costa Rican should suffer any damage from having been deceived and also that the Atlantic Fruit Company should not be able to make any profit out of a campaign not undertaken in good faith and not backed by funds. As for Cecil Lindo, the vice-president of the United was emphatic in assuming all the responsibility for the embargo, declaring that the former had had absolutely no foreknowledge of the proceedings.

Notwithstanding the acute conflict and the ever-increasing difficulties in the way of the Atlantic's campaign, reports of government concessions continue. It is now said that vast canalization works are under consideration in the northeast corner of Costa Rica at the Colorado estuary. The public is now awaiting the publication of the report of the banana commission sent out by the government, some weeks ago, to investigate conditions thoroughly.



Latin-American Concessions
for public utilities
Financed
Bankers Trust Building,
NEW YORK.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL Dry Farming Congress

to be held on Canadian soil will take place at Lethbridge next October.

If you are interested in dry farming and its progress, look up this article in tomorrow's Monitor about this forthcoming congress.

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

STATE PROGRESSIVES
START ON WORK OF
ORGANIZING CLUBS

Organization of local committees and clubs of members of the Progressive party throughout Massachusetts is the present object of the leaders of the new party. Tonight their plans call for the organizing of the Progressives of Norwood at a meeting in Grant hall for all interested in the third party.

Among the speakers scheduled for the Norwood meeting are Dr. C. Edson Abbott of Franklin, the Rev. William T. Beals of Dedham and Frank A. Morrill, chairman of the Massachusetts delegation to the Progressive convention to Chicago.

The Progressive town committee of East Bridgewater has called a meeting of all interested in the Progressive party principles to be held at Nutter's hall, Central and Union streets, Thursday evening.

Plans for an open air rally to be held in Stoneham square Saturday night at 8 o'clock and for a series of noonday meetings in the factories of the district, for the purpose of informing the voters of the Progressive party principles were completed at a meeting of Progressives in Spanish War Veterans hall, Monday night. Henry C. Long, a candidate for the Progressive nomination for Congress in the eighth district, addressed the gathering.

At a meeting of Progressives in G. A. R. hall, Chelsea, Monday night, about 30 persons enrolled as members of the organization. Charles Lawton presided. The chief speaker was James B. Connolly, representing the state headquarters of the new party.

About 200 gathered at the Progressive mass meeting in Winthrop, Monday night. The meeting unanimously endorsed the candidacy of George T. Sleeper for Congress and announced itself as unqualifiedly in support of his campaign. Zenas W. Carter was chosen permanent chairman of the party, Hollis O. Thomas secretary, and Dr. Waldo D. Ballam treasurer. A campaign committee of 25 was elected to begin active work and a committee of five selected to nominate candidates for congressman, senator and representative.

LEADERS PLAN
CAMPAIGN WORK

WASHINGTON—While a majority of the members of the House and Senate have gone directly to their homes, a number of the leaders are preparing for active political work elsewhere. Speaker Clark is going to Maine, former Speaker Cannon will remain at the Capital a few days before taking the stump, Senator Clapp leaves today for Vermont to take part in the Progressive campaign.

Senator La Follette will go to Wisconsin after a week or two in Washington. Senator Poinsett plans to visit Colonel Roosevelt at New York. Senator Shively goes to Seagirt today to confer with Governor Wilson. Senator Penrose has left for a cruise over the New Jersey coast. Representative Henry left Monday night for Maine to enter the campaign.

GOV. MARSHALL
OPENS MAINE TOUR

PORTLAND, Me.—About 2000 persons heard Gov. Thomas P. Marshall of Indiana, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, speak in city hall Monday night. Michael T. O'Brien, the Democratic candidate for Congress in the first district, presided. On the platform were about 50 leading Democrats, among them Mayor Curtis and President Clifford of the state Senate.

Governor Marshall, called upon first, spoke for more than an hour on national issues, and United States Senator Charles F. Johnson followed.

ELECTION LAW TO BE TESTED
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—W. H. Hotchkiss, Progressive state chairman, Monday notified County Chairman Bennett of Yates county that legal proceedings to test the constitutionality of the Levy election law will be immediately begun for the benefit of the party in Yates county. Yates, the smallest county in the state, cannot put a Progressive ticket in the field under the law, because 1500 signatures are necessary to put up a county ticket and 800 necessary for an assemblyman. There are not enough voters in Yates county to accomplish this.
MRS. ELLIOTT FOR PROGRESSIVES
NEWPORT, R. I.—Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, long one of the foremost equal suffrage leaders, has declared for the Progressive party and its candidate. In an address here before the Equal Suffrage League she made known her faith and support.
DEMOCRATIC CLUB PLANNED
At a meeting of Salem Democrats Monday evening a committee was elected to form a Salem Democratic Club. The members are James J. Welch, chairman; John L. Hayes, secretary; William J. Healy, George Harrington, Daniel Fitzgerald, Michael Kelly, Robert C. Schepeler, William O'Brien and T. J. Linnehan.
WILLIAMS DENIES
HE HAS DECLARED
FOR ROOSEVELT

George Fred Williams, the Democratic leader, on his return to Boston today from New York, denied that he had declared in favor of Theodore Roosevelt for President. Asked if he had called on Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, Mr. Williams said:

"Yes. I received a telegram asking me to call on him and I did so Sunday but I did not offer him my support. It would be my duty to confer with any candidate for the presidency regardless of party if he indicated that he had a message for me."

"I have not declared in favor of Roosevelt to any person on earth. I have been in Europe since the Baltimore convention and have not seen an American newspaper till my arrival in New York. It would be an affront to the men who as Democrats have supported me in past years if I, in ignorance of their preferences and purposes and of the political situation, should make a decision in this emergency."

"I want to do my duty to my country and am shaken by doubts. It will be useless to interview me until I have canvassed the situation and determined where my duty lies. Till then I invite the advice of my friends."

J. M. HARLAN TO
FOLLOW COLONEL

NEW YORK—It was announced at the headquarters of the Republican national committee today that John Maynard Harlan of Kentucky, son of the late supreme court justice, John Marshall Harlan, has been assigned to answer Colonel Roosevelt on the latter's tour through New England, especially in Vermont.

The program arranged for Mr. Harlan, it was stated, will permit him to speak in many instances in the same halls and in every town where the Progressive presidential candidate talks. At the national committee headquarters today it was stated that advice received from Vermont pointed to a Republican victory in next Tuesday's election for state officials.

EARNEST E. SMITH
OUT FOR CONGRESS

Earne E. Smith, member of the Boston city council, has announced his candidacy for Congress as a Progressive against Congressman Peters in the eleventh district.

Mr. Smith said that he will be merely the Progressive candidate and neither will look for nor accept the regular Republican endorsement.

In a statement issued from the publicity bureau of the Progressive state headquarters a recent claim of Julian R. Dillaby, campaign secretary for Joseph Walker, that most of the Roosevelt men in the state were in favor of Mr. Walker, is disputed. The Progressive statement asserts that the third party men stand together for a third party candidate for Governor.

GOV. WILSON
PREPARES SPEECH

SEAGIRT, N. J.—Governor Wilson finished preparations today for his speech Thursday at the state grangers' picnic at Williams Grove, Pa., and departed on his usual weekly trip to Trenton.

The nominee has received an invitation to speak at the Monmouth county fair at Red Bank, N. J., on Friday, and probably will accept.

BOURKE COCKRAN NAMED
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—W. Bourke Cockran, former Democratic congressman, was designated by the Progressive committee of the first congressional district here Monday night as candidate for the nomination for Congress.
ROOSEVELT CLUB FORMED
LYNDONVILLE, Va.—A Roosevelt club was organized Monday in Cables hall. Nearly 200 members have already enrolled and about 75 were present at the meeting.
COST OF LIVING
STIRS SOCIALISTS

(By the United Press)

BERLIN—Socialist meetings were called today at every important city in Germany to demand the immediate summoning of an extra session of the Reichstag to provide relief from the high cost of living.

ELKS TO GIVE CARNIVAL
MIDDLEBORO—The Middleboro Elks have completed arrangements for a carnival to be held four days, beginning Sept. 4. The lodge has leased the Lake side park for four days, and every attraction will be set in motion. A baseball series between the New Bedford, Taunton and Fall River teams will be a feature.
MR. BRYCE IS RETURNING
NEW YORK—James Bryce, the British ambassador to the United States, has sailed for America. He has been spending the summer traveling in Australia, says a Sydney, N. S. W., message to the New York Sun.
MEMBERS HURRIEDLY
LEAVE CAPITAL AS
CONGRESS ADJOURNS

WASHINGTON—Members of the House and Senate who did not get away from the capital Monday night were preparing today for an early departure following adjournment of the second session of the Sixty-second Congress at 4:30 o'clock Monday afternoon.

The end was marked with a return of harmony and an end of filibusters. Senator La Follette, demanding action on the Penrose campaign fund resolution, found opposition smoothed away, and the resolution passed almost without discussion.

Senators Chamberlain, Martine, Swanson and Culberson, after contesting for the payment of the "state claims" embodied in the general deficiency bill, permitted the Senate to yield to the demands of the House and strike these claims from the bill. In return for this concession, however, they received the promise of support next winter, when the claims again will be pressed for payment.

With these old claims, amounting in all to \$600,000, went the "extra month's" pay for congressional employees, which the Senate demanded and the House refused to give.

In the last half hour of the session, while President Taft waited in his special room to sign measures, an attempt was made to rush through a special resolution giving the employees the "extra month," but the House again blocked it.

The President signed the general deficiency bill at 4:10 o'clock, making certain the payment of the \$1,800,000 deficiency in army pay, the \$150,000 for the Gettysburg memorial celebration next year, the \$350,000 for extension of customs work and other important payments which hinged on the passage of the bill. The last measure to which his pen was put was a bill disposing of lands in the Colville Indian reservation.

WOMEN PARADE
FOR SUFFRAGE AT
OHIO CENTENNIAL

COLUMBUS, O.—The big suffrage parade was the important feature today of the Ohio-Columbus centennial. Butter milk and sandwiches were sold by women along the line of march to help defray expenses of their campaign to secure the adoption of the suffrage amendment, on Sept. 3.

Dr. Alice Littlejohn, women's athletic instructor of Ohio State University, acted as grand marshal and led the parade. She was on horseback.

Among those in line were Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of Senator La Follette, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw of New York, president of National Women's Suffrage Association; Harriet Taylor Upton, president of the Ohio League; Miss Elizabeth Hauser of Cleveland and Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch of New York, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, one of the earliest advocates of woman suffrage.

The women wore plain white dresses.

BAY STATE MAN
STILL FAR AHEAD
IN RIFLE SHOOT

SEAGIRT, N. J.—The tenth Pennsylvania at noon led the bunched field in the 200-yard stage of the National Rifle Association's match for the regimental championship of the United States. The scores:

Tenth Pennsylvania 254.
Seventy-first New York 251.
Second New Jersey and fourth New Jersey (No. 2) 250.
Fifty-third Iowa 249.
Fourth New Jersey and first District of Columbia 248.
Third District of Columbia 247.
Fifty-fourth Iowa 246.
Second Alabama 243.
Second Texas 241.

Private Long of Massachusetts, who led 106 contestants Monday in the first stage of the president's match for the military championship of the United States, maintained his lead today on the 600 yard range. He had 97 at skirmish, 66 at 200 yards and 48 at 600.

HENLEY READY TO
RESUME TESTS

QUINCY, Mass.—Repairs have been made to the torpedo boat destroyer Henley, it was announced today at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company's yard, and the vessel probably will resume her trials tomorrow.

While undergoing tests at Rockland, Me., the time ago, the boat's port turbine went out of commission. She was traveling at a speed of 25 knots an hour for a 10 hours run when the result of a defect in the turbine was noted. It took a few days to locate the cause. The boat was brought to the yards and given a thorough examination.

GOV. TENER FAVORS MERGER
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Governor Tener has approved the merger of six electric companies in the northern and central part of the state into the Central Pennsylvania Electric Company of Lock Haven, with a capital stock of \$30,000.

The companies merged are the West Branch Light, Heat & Power Company, Williamsport; Susquehanna Light Heat & Power Company, Jersey Shore; Lodi Electric Company, Bellefonte; Avis Light, Heat & Power Company, Avis; Patterson-Scotac and the Clinton light, heat and power companies, of Lock Haven.

AID OF W. R. HEARST
ASKED BY ROOSEVELT
IN ARCHBOLD CHARGES

(Continued from page one)

state convention. Judge Lindsey spent the night at Sagamore Hill.

Colonel Roosevelt corrected statements in a newspaper regarding the Sidney Webster letter and a "midnight conference with Archbold and Rogers."

"The Sidney Webster letter," he said, "had nothing to do with the Standard Oil contribution of \$100,000, but the Harri-man contribution of \$200,000. I had no midnight conference with Archbold and Rogers immediately after the election. About a year or a year and a half later I did have an afternoon conference with these gentlemen in regard to the action of the bureau of corporations against the Standard Oil Company."

WASHINGTON—Investigation of the Standard Oil Company's campaign contributions and political activities and of the pre-convention contributions of presidential candidates will be begun by the Clapp sub-committee on Sept. 30, according to Chairman Clapp today.

"The members of the committee had a general understanding before we parted that we would resume on that date," the Minnesota senator said. "However, I am trying to get in touch with them to map out our procedure."

Senator Clapp said it was definitely decided to hold the hearings in Washington because of facilities for printing testimony at the government printing office. He said a plan to examine some witnesses in New York had been abandoned.

John D. Archbold and Senator Penrose are scheduled to be among the first witnesses in the fall hearing. Mr. Archbold is expected to return from Europe before the hearings are resumed and produce papers and receipts from former Treasurer Bliss of the 1904 Republican campaign committee regarding the alleged contribution of \$125,000 of Standard Oil money to the Roosevelt campaign.

It was said that among the witnesses, to be called would be W. R. Hearst, who has been making public letters purporting to have been written by John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company to prominent legislators and public officials.

Others to be called are Colonel Roosevelt, Geo. W. Perkins, Geo. B. Cortelyou, Wm. Loeb, Jr., Secretary of State Philander C. Knox, William Finl and a number of senators and representatives.

Senator Clapp is an ardent Roosevelt supporter. Senator Jones of Washington and Oliver of Pennsylvania are "regular Republicans." Senator Pomeroy of Ohio is a Progressive Democrat. There is one vacancy on the committee.

Investigation of all correspondence and all financial transactions between members of Congress and John D. Archbold, president of the Standard Oil Company, and George W. Perkins, acting in behalf of Colonel Roosevelt in the Roosevelt pre-convention campaign was ordered by the Senate Monday afternoon.

The Penrose resolution directing Senator Clapp and his committee now investigating campaign contributions in 1904 and 1908 to undertake the extended inquiry was amended by Senators Reed of Missouri, Poinsett of Washington and again by Senator Penrose. It was adopted without a division and on a viva voce vote.

The resolution also directs an inquiry into the financial methods of the Progressive party and requires an accounting from the 1912 presidential candidates as to the amount received and expended in their pre-convention campaign, including the sources of the contributions.

HUGE STADIUM
FOR VANCOUVER

Tacoma-Vancouver, B. C., is to have a stadium built on a field 586 feet long by 360 feet wide. It will seat 50,000 people, 20,000 of whom can be under the roof, says the Tacoma Tribune.

The open section of the stadium faces the water and will be used as a parking place for automobiles. On the top of the roof is a promenade half a mile round. The race course within the track within the stadium is one quarter mile long, while outside of the structure will be a race course. The stadium will be built by popular subscription, \$375,000 having already been raised for that purpose.

MILL IS REOPENED
AT ZANESVILLE, O.

ZANESVILLE, O.—The American Rolling Mill Company, with its principal plant at Middletown, O., has put on an additional mill at Zanesville, employing 40 men. By Sept. 15 another mill which has been idle for several years will be started, the plant then employing 500 men.

The monthly pay roll for the plant will be about \$45,000.

The company is rushed with sheet and tinplate orders, already exhausting the capacity of its new Middletown plant.

SPECIAL POLICE APPOINTED
BROCKTON, Mass.—Mayor Howard appointed Monday night the following special policemen, who are eligible for appointment to the reserve force: Daniel A. Robertson, George A. Deane, Daniel J. Reardon, M. C. Barteaux, George J. Smith, Arthur C. Atwood, Bernard T. Sexton, Joseph Marden, Shirley N. Snow, John F. Sullivan, Charles H. Crow and John A. Quist.
FIND NEW ENGLAND
TRIPS HELPED THEM
SCALE PEAKS ABROAD

Appalachian Club Members
Back From European
Climbing Tour Glad of Experience Before Going

MADE FAST TIME

Knowledge of walking and climbing gained through the experience of many excursions of the Appalachian Mountain Club in New England was of considerable aid to the 30 members who returned to this city this week from an extensive trip in the mountainous sections of Europe, according to Fred L. Norton, chairman of the committee on field meetings and excursions.

"With this experience," Mr. Norton said, "it was easier to take the long and difficult walks with even a slight knowledge of the language. One might be talking with a Frenchman one minute, with a German the next and then find himself talking to an Italian the next minute."

"Much of the pleasure derived from the part of the trip we spent in the Austrian Tyrol came from the hospitality extended to us by the members of the Innsbruck section of the German Alpine Club. Dr. Mayr, the president, with other members met us upon our arrival and were most cordial in looking out for our comfort."

"Some member of the club accompanied us on our different climbs and made it pleasant. The club is similar in purpose to our own Appalachian Club but the membership reaches 100,000 and is scattered over the country in branches. The members climb for the sport of it."

"One pleasant feature of the trip was our meeting at different points with members of the Appalachian Mountain Club who were traveling in Europe and with other Americans who were interested in climbing and accompanied us on some of our excursions."

"We found in the public square in Chamonix a monument to Monsieur Sausure, the first person to climb Mt. Blanc, and on the pedestal we saw the name of our own organization as a contributor to the commemoration of that event."

"Our trip was different from most European tours in that there was almost no city sightseeing and almost entirely mountain and lake scenery. The party was satisfied that it had seen the best of the mountain and lake districts in Europe."

"In doing the walking and climbing the party was always able to cover distances in shorter time than was allowed by the guidebooks or local authorities. The party climbed to the summit of Mt. Pilatus, 7000 feet high, at Lucerne, starting at 8 o'clock in the morning after a 28-hour trip from England across the English channel and arrived at our hotel at midnight."

"The party took in all kinds of walking, the worst and the best, the low and the high. For the most part the trails were in excellent condition. The difference between the construction and maintenance of the paths and trails in Switzerland and our own methods in New England was observed and will prove of considerable benefit to us."

"The practice of having some hot or cold refreshments on the top of almost every mountain of any height was of advantage. We found the very best of arrangements and devices for walking and climbing in Switzerland, which cannot be obtained in America. Almost every member of our party bought two or three things which will be of use to the club at home. The trails were well marked."

"A collection of Alpine flowers and books as well as photographs on that subject was made."

"The party spent three days in North Wales visiting the famous summer resort, Llandudno, and the towns of Llanberis, Beldogelert and Beldogelert-y-coed which are among the best known summer places in the most picturesque parts of Wales. After two days in London we passed through Holland and a part of Germany, including the Rhine valley to Lucerne, where we stayed two days."

"Here we climbed Mt. Pilatus, the highest in that vicinity, and went on a walk along the Axenstrasse, one of the most famous automobile roads in the world. At Innsbruck, Austria, we met Dr. Mayr. We passed through the Austrian Tyrol on an auto trip of nearly 100 miles to Bozen, thence through the Italian lakes to the city of Milan."

"We returned to Switzerland to spend the last two weeks there, dividing our time between Zermatt, Chamoix and Grindelwald, the three greatest climbing centers in Switzerland. From the latter place we went to Paris, thence to London, Oxford, Stratford, and sailed from Liverpool on the Winifred."

MINE BOARD STARTS WORK
CHARLESTOWN, W. Va.—Governor Glasscock's commission of three to investigate the mine guard system in West Virginia began its work today.

The commission consists of Bishop P. J. Donahue, Major J. C. Jenks, and S. L. Walker. They will be asked to recommend such remedial legislation as they find existing conditions demand.

E. W. PITMAN PASSES AWAY
ANDOVER, Mass.—Ernest W. Pitman of this town passed away today. Mr. Pitman was widely known contractor in this state. He was in charge of the building of the Wood and Ayer mills of the American Woolen Company.

Tell us now when you want your telephone service and we will have it ready for you at that time if it is reasonably possible to do so.

The next Boston Division Telephone Directory goes to press right after Labor Day.

Don't wait until you come back from the seashore or the country to give your order for telephone service.

Do it at once. You may call Fort Hill 7600 and talk to the Contract Department, with-

out toll charge, from any telephone in the Metropolitan District.

Then when you come back to town you will have your telephone to help you order the many things necessary to settling down for the winter.

And what is equally advantageous to you, your new telephone address will be correctly listed.

Call Fort Hill 7600
Contract Department



New England Telephone
and Telegraph Company

AMERICAN BAR HEAD
URGES WORLD PEACE
AS CONVENTION OPENS

(Continued from page one)

be need of simultaneous organization in this field."

Bare mention was given to the recall of judges by the president of the association. He said:

"As to judges elected for short terms, it is preposterous. At present I am opposed to it in any form or under any circumstances."

As to abuses of power by judges, however, he mentioned the action of Justice Wright of the District of Columbia, in the Bucks Stove Company case, and said:

"The abuses possible are quite sufficient to destroy the right of free publication and ultimately free speech."

Continuing, he declared:

"As to Judge Hanford having said such evidence as has been printed in newspapers I venture to express the opinion, though possibly I ought not to, that the matter sought to be proved seems to have been for the most part trivial and falling far short of such high crimes and misdemeanors as would win impeachment of a federal judge."

"We ought not, however, to condone nor gloss over the shortcomings of the bench. There is altogether too much of an effort on the part of some lawyers to do this, and to stand well with judges and make this their stock in trade."

Of women's suffrage, Mr. Gregory said:

"It seems as if women were entitled to self-government as well as men. It is the Jeffersonian idea and I believe it to be the true one. It is very difficult to see how, consistently with this principle (that all men are entitled to self-government) which lies at the foundation of American institutions, the political rights accorded to men can be denied to women. I am satisfied that if the ladies make up their minds with any degree of unanimity that they want the ballot, they will get it; and at the present time there are strong indications that they have decided that they are entitled to and should have this vital and important political right."

With the address of President Gregory over, the association settled itself for a lively contest. The main contest is promised when the name of William D. Lewis, colored assistant attorney general, is presented for membership in the association. Attorney General Wickersham is prepared to lead the contest against those of the lawyers who want to exclude Mr. Lewis.

The remainder of the session today was taken up with routine work, the delegates hearing the reports of the secretary, treasurer and the executive committee.

The judiciary and recall of judges will be discussed before the convention but members said members of the bar were almost unanimously opposed to any form of judicial recall and it was predicted today that strong protests would be made against all recall of judges.

CHAMP CLARK HERE TONIGHT

Champ Clark, speaker of the House of Representatives, is expected by the local Democratic leaders to pass through Boston tonight on his way to join the Democratic campaign forces in Maine.

GUNBOAT HAS MISHAP

WASHINGTON—The gunboat Vicksburg, scouting off the west coast of Mexico, scouting the revolutionists, has put into Magdalena bay with a hole in her hull caused by a broken propeller,

MR. HIGGINS ASKS
CONFERENCE ON
RUSSELL CASE

Possibility that John J. Higgins, district attorney of Middlesex county, will take an active part in the Russell case today, revives interest in the litigation which at present has been adjourned until next month, when Master Pevey is to resume his hearings. The district attorney indicated that new developments in the case have transpired by writing letters to William R. Scharton and Robert W. Nason, counsel respectively for "Dakota Dan," one of the claimants, and for the Russell estate.

Mr. Higgins in his letter to Mr. Scharton said that something had been called to his attention which he thought should be laid before the counsel for "Dakota Dan," one of the claimants, and take in Melrose. He asked Mr. Scharton to meet him and Mr. Nason at his office, 60 State street, at the first opportunity.

When the attorneys for the two disputing claimants, "Dakota Dan" and "Fresno Dan," will be able to meet Mr. Higgins is uncertain, for Mr. Nason is now having his vacation at Kennebunk Beach, Me.

BEDFORD TO HAVE
OLD HOME WEEK

BEDFORD, Mass.—A large sign of welcome has been placed over Main street by the old home week committee on decorations. Dr. Immanuel Pfeiffer, Jr., chairman. The exercises are to begin Saturday.

The committee on decorations began Monday afternoon to decorate the Unitarian church, where the literary services next Sunday will be held. To greet the many old-time residents and home-comers, many citizens and merchants will decorate their houses and places of business.

This celebration will mark the first old home week ever observed in this town, and is the first big event held here since the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the incorporation of the town eight years ago.

MALDEN SCHOOL OPENS SEPT. 3

The program arranged for the opening of the Malden Commercial School, on Sept. 3, includes an address by Dr. A. H. Nazarian of Boston and a fine musical entertainment. Incorporation of the school under the laws of Massachusetts has been accomplished with the following officers: Walter Leroy Smith president, Henry R. French vice-president, Josephine Wentworth treasurer, Grace T. Cahill clerk. President Smith is of the opinion that with all the school has done for the training of stenographers, bookkeepers, secretaries, etc., the coming term promises even better results.

\$20,000 BEQUEST ALLOWED

BROCKTON, Mass.—By a ruling of Judge L. E. Chamberlain, First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, receives \$20,000, with interest amounting to nearly \$30,000, bequeathed by Mrs. Clara Snow. The trustees of the will refused to carry out the provision on the ground that Mrs. Snow had already made a gift to the church. The court ruled that this gift did not satisfy the legacy as provided for by Mrs. Snow in her will.

PAYS \$100,000 FOR PARK THEATER

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—A large real estate deal was consummated in this city recently when Morris Nathan acquired the Park theater property for a trifle over \$100,000. It was bought of the Messrs. R. Purdie Smith and Dwight Roberts of Johnstown and Thomas Edwin Murphy of Philadelphia. Ten years ago the trio became owners of the property for \$37,000.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

LITTLE GIRL'S SUMMER FROCK

Made of Scotch gingham in two pieces

THE simplest dresses are the prettiest for the younger children. This one is made in just two pieces, with underarm seams and shoulder seams that are stitched for a portion of their length only, the closings being made beneath the shoulder straps.

In the illustration the material is one of the pretty striped Scotch ginghams and the trimming is of plain material matching the stripe, but frocks of this sort can be made from any childish fabric. They are just as well adapted to challis, cashmere and the like as to washable materials and for the trimming can be used any contrasting one, or the material of the dress, embroidered or braided or finished with scalloped edges.

Blue linen would, for example, be charming with the edges of the yoke, cuffs and shoulder straps scalloped with white, while the skirt is left plain and the belt is also scalloped, or the dress can be worn with a belt of patent leather.

The frock consists of front and back portions. The yoke and sleeve trimming are applied over it and the shoulder straps are arranged over the seams. The belt is slipped under straps at the underarm seams that hold it in place.

For the six-year size will be required two yards of material 27, 36 or 44 inches wide with one yard of 21 or 27 for the trimming.

The pattern, No. 7326, cut in sizes for children from 4 to 8 years of age, can



be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-Second street, New York, or Masonic temple, Chicago.

PLAITS SOLVED THE PROBLEM

Full skirts with thin effect

ARE the straight, narrow skirts to which we have become so much attached to be replaced by fuller ones? The movement in that direction has been zealously pushed by the manufacturers for the last few seasons, but until plaits were hit upon as the medium their efforts could not be called successful. There is probably no mode which could have been selected which would have pleased the American women better, for they have always had a great liking for plaited effects. As it is to cajole the fancies of one and all, plaits of various descriptions have been offered. You may swallow the entire bait and have the machine-stitched or sun ray skirt, or you may merely nibble and introduce into your skirt a plaited fan—so long as you accept plaits in some form fashion will smile upon you.

In silks—of which there is an endless variety—in diaphanous stuffs like chiffon, and in the soft, shimmering crepes, the sun ray plaits skirts are easily managed and most effective. But do not think that this type of skirt is restricted to these more supple fabrics; no, indeed. One finds skirts entirely accordeon plaited among the woolen materials. There are very jaunty suits of accordeon plaited white serge to be worn with blue serge jackets, and there are others of broadcloth, to be topped with a jacket of satin.

In the lined suits of silk and its allied fabrics these machine or accordeon plaited skirts are often selected. Another effect similar to that of the accordeon

plaiting is the narrow box plaiting which is flatly pressed to give the effect of tucking. All of these plaited skirts are not only very closely pressed, but are held on the under side by tapes; sometimes by one, often by two, and the width of the bottom of the skirt is thus no wider than that of the narrow skirt to which we have become accustomed.

One of the most pronounced methods of using the plaits is in the plaited flounce. This overskirt, for that is what it really is, may consist of two flounces, or of one, and at times is more of an apron than a distinctive flounce. Here, again, we find the narrow box plaits, carefully pressed, quite as often as the machine plaits. This idea is varied by having the underskirt of the plaited material with the overskirt draped in panier fashion either in front or at the sides.

In the silken fabrics either of these two ideas can be easily developed and successfully. One of the simplest methods of introducing plaits into the skirt is in clusters of two, three, or even four. These clusters may outline the front panel on either side, or merely at one side. Again, they may mark the center of the front and back panel, and, in this case, often extend on to the waist, forming one continued line, which is invariably most becoming to stout figures, or where the impression of height is desired.

Still another phase of the new mode is shown in the inverted plaits which distinguish some of the new tailored costumes.

RETURN OF POPULAR OYSTER

Soup with several delicious variations

OYSTER SOUPS and stews are easily and quickly prepared, and, in these days of refrigeration, cooks can secure the raw bivalves in good condition far from their native beds. Even canned oysters are not to be despised, and a few cans on the emergency shelf may provide several tempting dishes on short notice.

While oyster soups may appear in small servings at elaborate meals they are more desirable for the midday home luncheon, for Sunday night suppers or chafing dish "spreads." A bowlful of what the small boys call "so fillin'" that, with the addition of crackers or bread and a beverage, a satisfying meal is provided, says the Ladies World.

Oysters are by themselves flavorless as compared with most meat foods. Experimenting with the combining of flavors, we have found the following variations of oyster soup delicious:

Puree of Peas and Oysters—Soak a cupful and a half of dried peas overnight. In the morning parboil and drain them and cook for two to three hours in fresh water. Remove the tough skins by pressing through a sieve and add more hot water if necessary to make a pint of the pea pulp. Add a pint of milk and a tablespoonful of butter to the puree of peas and return to the stove. While it heats, parboil a pint of oysters in their own liquor. When the edges of the oysters ruffle, add them to the soup and thicken it slightly with a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth with one half a cupful of cold milk or water. Season with salt and pepper to taste and serve. This will make about a quart and a half of soup. New peas or canned ones may be substituted for the dried peas.

Tomato-Oyster Soup—Neutralize a part of the acidity of a cupful of hot tomato pulp with a small pinch of soda, then add a pint and one-half of scalded milk, a tablespoonful of butter and a pint of parboiled oysters. Season with celery salt and white pepper and serve hot with oyster crackers.

Oyster and Salmon Puree—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and let it absorb two level tablespoonfuls

of flour. Before the flour can brown add gradually a quart of milk, stirring constantly. When smooth add a cupful of flaked red salmon, from which all skin and bones are removed, and stir until well mixed, then pour in a pint of parboiled oysters and season with salt and paprika.

Beef and Oyster Clear Soup—To a quart of hot beef stock (or a quart of boiling water in which four bouillon cubes or an equivalent amount of beef extract are dissolved) add a pint of fresh oysters or a small can of core oysters. Season and serve in cups after the oysters are cooked.

Onion and Oyster Puree—Peel and chop enough onions to fill a cup. Simmer until tender with enough water to make a pint when pressed through a puree sieve. Return to the fire with a pint of milk of parboiled oysters. Season, then bind with a tablespoonful of butter rubbed with a tablespoonful of flour.

Green Oyster Puree—To a pint and a half of scalded milk add a cupful of finely chopped boiled spinach, a pint of parboiled oysters, a tablespoonful each of butter and flour, and salt to taste.

Celery and Oyster Soup—Wash and chop a bunch of celery; simmer until tender in water to cover. Then add a pint of hot milk, a pint of parboiled oysters and a tablespoonful of butter. Season with pepper and salt.

Oyster and Egg Cream Soup—Melt together three tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour and stir into a quart of hot milk. Stir until smooth, season and dish into shallow bowls. Chop together a pint of cooked and drained oysters and three freshly boiled eggs, and while still warm sprinkle the mixture over the soup.

Sandwiches prepared in advance of serving time can be kept as fresh as when made by wrapping them in a napkin wrung out in hot water and then placing them in a cool place.

TRIED RECIPES

BROILED TOMATOES

WASH and wipe ripe tomatoes. With a very sharp knife, cut them in half and lay skin-side down upon a buttered broiler. Cook over a clear fire until done; arrange squares of toast on a hot platter and lay the broiled tomatoes on this toast—half a tomato to each slice. Handle carefully, that they may not break. Sprinkle with pepper and salt, and pour melted butter over all.

TOMATOES WITH BACON

A popular dish in Denmark. Lay large square crackers in the bottom of a shallow pan. On each cracker put a thick slice of tomato—either canned or fresh—sprinkled with salt and pepper, and on each slice of tomato lay a thin slice of bacon. Put the pan in a hot oven. When the bacon is crisp the tomatoes are ready to be served.

TOMATO AND PEA SALAD

Scoop out skinned tomatoes, fill with cold peas and English walnuts marinated with French dressing or mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce.

STUFFED TOMATOES

Prepare by cutting out with a knife the core of the tomato. Take out about an inch to an inch and a half across and perhaps about the same in depth. This space is then filled with bread crumbs that have been mixed with a little onion to give them flavor; then put in the oven and bake until the tomatoes are quite brown; takes from 20 to 30 minutes.

TOMATO SOY

Two gallons tomatoes, green, sliced without peeling, 12 good-sized onions, also sliced, two quarts vinegar, one quart sugar, two tablespoons salt, two tablespoons ground mustard, two tablespoons black pepper, one tablespoon each of allspice and cloves. Mix all together, stew until tender, stirring often lest it burn. It will take about eight hours to cook. Do not cook in tin.

TOMATO MUSTARD

Wash and boil a quantity of tomatoes until thoroughly cooked. Mash and strain same through a fine sieve. To every two quarts of tomatoes prepared in this way add two tablespoonfuls of salt, one even teaspoon of sugar; replace on the stove and boil. While this liquid is boiling add slowly, one pound of ground mustard previously mixed thoroughly with good, sharp vinegar to the consistency of thick cream. Boil five minutes. Stir constantly to prevent burning and lumping. Bottle and seal while hot. Let stand a week before using. This will keep a year or until opened. Keep in a cool, dry place.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

NEW GARNITURES

Among the trimmings known as "garnitures," which are really only new because of the fresh way found of applying them, are those wool embroidery which have practically been worn all the summer. An innovation in their treatment is to work them in thicker wool, which suits better the kind of fabrics on which they are now employed, says the Indianapolis News.

The colors are extremely vivid. Pickled cabbage and bright leaf green, yellow ochre, ripe corn, a violet which hurts the eyes, a dazzling crimson and reds are the hues chosen for the embroidery.

Softer shades are sometimes used, but these are far from the pastel hues once so beloved, and the desire now is for colors that stand out in bold relief from the fabric.

No longer are those woolen embroidery-cries used on broderie anglaise or even on linen. Now they are done on white or cream tulle or voile, and no other form of embroidery is used on the same frock.

SHADOW EYELETS

Shadow eyelets are those which are much heavier on one side than the other giving the effect of shading. This effect is produced by padding one half and outlining the other half, and working as you would ordinary eyelets, taking long enough stitches on the one side to cover the padding, says the New Orleans Picayune. If these eyelets are used for a border or to take the place of a scallop, they can either be half buttonhole stitch, the other half worked with an over and over stitch used for ordinary eyelets, or they can be made entirely in buttonhole stitch.

HOME WOODWORK

If you wish a substantial color scheme to your woodwork in your hall, living room, dining-room or library, white oak, red cypress or chestnut are most desirable, says an exchange. White oak, burned with ammonia to the mellow brown tone that ordinarily comes only with years of use, is a most delightful woodwork for any one of these rooms.

RUFFLE FINISH

One of the principal minor fashions of the season is the white ruffle finished with hemstitching or the narrowest lace edge, according to the New Haven Journal-Courier. These ruffles are used both at the neck and wrists, and almost without exception the new, long, close-fitting sleeve is finished in this way with a frill or ruffle falling quite down over the hand.

EARNING HER WAY IN COLLEGE

Avenues open to the determined girl

WHEN a girl with little or no money decides she must go to college, the first step should be an intelligent choice of a college. She had better, I believe, go to a woman's college than to a co-educational institution, because at the latter there are usually more men who earn their way, and she will find more competition in almost all lines of work. If she studies the catalogues of the various colleges she will see which offers the greatest number of scholarships and under what conditions. For, while she intends to work her way, she ought to avail herself of all the help the college has to offer, says the Ladies Home Journal. Having extracted from these books all the information she can she ought next to write to the registrars or to the deans of the colleges she is considering. She should ask two questions of each: Whether in that particular college a girl can work her way and be as respected as any other girl; and what her own chances of a scholarship would probably be. Besides, she should inquire about borrowing money without interest. Most colleges have loan funds from which they lend to needy students, without interest, necessary sums. They request only that the money be returned as soon as the student is in some business and can readily repay it.

The girl should also ask for a list of occupations by which a student may earn money. This list may vary a little in different colleges, but it will be something like the following:

Waiting on table; housework, cleaning rooms, ironing; taking care of children; catering; dressmaking; making over and trimming hats; mending and repairing clothes; blacking shoes and darning stockings; fancy-work, making popular belts, jabots, neckties; making candy; taking care of and selling second-hand books and furniture; shopping; collecting bills for stores, laundries, inns, etc.; selling from samples, books, gloves, shirtwaists, pictures, etc.; shampooing; framing pictures; working in the library or book store; reading aloud; correcting papers for instructors, tutoring; reporting for newspapers; typewriting.

When she has obtained all this in-

formation the girl can then select her college with intelligence.

After the task of choosing is over and the application for entrance has been accepted the next step is to find the work by which the girl can make her living for four years. If she studies the foregoing list of occupations she will probably find something she personally is able to do and likes to do, and during her last year in high school, or during the summer before entering college, she may well spend all the time possible in making herself more skillful in this one thing. Suppose she likes to make her own dresses, and her friends have praised her knack of making a simple gown look stylish, she would be wise to work, part of the summer, at least, as apprentice to a good dressmaker. By keeping her eyes and ears open she could learn many of the tricks of the trade. Then there are excellent articles and books that would assist her to do her work as swiftly and up to date as possible. She ought early in the year to send out some neatly written cards to faculty and students, announcing that she hopes to earn her living by making dresses, and asking their consideration. If she does good work she will soon have more than she can do.

Many girls spend the summer making fancy articles for wear or for house adornment, such as belts, jabots, aprons, dressing-caps, alippers, cushions, etc.

Suppose the girl chooses typewriting. In this case, as in that of dressmaking, she must not live in a dormitory, but she can count on steady work. Each year more and more girls are hiring their long themes typewritten instead of spending the effort to write them out by hand.

If a girl would go into a good shop as apprentice, and study woods, colors and fashions in picture framing, she would be a welcome addition to the college, and her work would be continuous throughout the four years of her course. This would take more apparatus, and hence more space in a room than any other occupation mentioned. But if a girl loves this particular work she will find some one to lend her a cellar or an attic, and if she frames pictures prettily she will be able to make her living.

DESSERTS EASILY PREPARED

Dishes good for children's lunch

SIMPLE desserts which can be prepared without undue outlay of time or money will include snow pudding, junket, Denbigh pudding, floating island, custards, and fruit with tapioca or rice. All these dishes are quite nutritious, also are excellent for the children's lunch, says the Montreal Star.

Every child loves snow pudding. To make it, soak a couple of tablespoonfuls of gelatin in a little cold water and pour over a cup of boiling water. Stir in one cup of sugar, and the juice of a couple of lemons. When the jelly is cold, but not set, beat it thoroughly until perfectly white, and set in a mold to chill. Some cooks add the white of an egg well beaten, after beating the jelly, but this is not necessary. The pudding will be delicious without it. A small portion of the jelly could be colored with the juice of a few berries and be used to ornament the white portion.

Those children who do not care for rice will like it, when served in the form of balls, with a bit of fruit in the middle. Rice should be boiled soft, and then molded around a stoned peach, a plum or a few berries. Served in an individual glass dish with a little colored syrup, this is very attractive, and certainly quite inexpensive. A thin custard may be substituted for the syrup. Sometimes left-

over yolks of eggs can be used up in this way.

The small, oblong sponge cakes make the foundation of Denbigh pudding, although any stale cake may be used. The small cakes are cut through, making top and bottom, and are spread with a sweet preserve. Raspberry is the preferred. The pieces are then placed together again and cut in two, forming two small square sandwiches.

These are arranged in a glass dish, the pieces only lightly touching each other, and then covered with a thin-custard allowed to become almost cold. Keep very cold until ready to serve. Whipped cream and a few chopped almonds make an agreeable addition, but is by no means necessary.

Floating island and junket are dishes too well known to be mentioned other than as a reminder.

A dessert not so well known is a combination of fruit and cooked corn starch. Any kind of fruit will answer that can be stewed. Take a deep pie dish and half fill with any preferred sweetened fruit. Cover with corn starch boiled, sweetened and flavored until the dish is three parts full. Then place in the oven to brown the top. This is a very wholesome dish for children, taking the place of fruit pies.

MONOGRAMSLONGANDNARROW

One of characteristics of latest stationery

MOST inquiries regarding new ideas and styles in stationery and engraving at this season of the year are made concerning wedding.

One of the first social duties devolving upon the bride is to send thanks for the gifts which are the tangible expression of her friends' good wishes. Fashion decrees that only white paper in note size may be used for this purpose, and if it is to be monogrammed the order must be placed well in advance of the wedding day. Long, narrow monograms are much favored this year, second in popularity being those in which the initials are so eccentrically formed and interlaced as to look like ancient hieroglyphics. On white paper the stamping is usually in gold, long monograms being placed in the upper left hand corner of the center, as preferred. If used on the envelope—which is less done than formerly—the monogram should be placed in the center of the flap.

For invitations, acceptances and regrets it is in better taste to use white alone, but for general correspondence tinted papers are much in vogue, the most fashionable colors at present being pastel-gray, azure and orchid, says Winnifred Fales in the Ladies Home Journal. The lighter shades of tan are also popular, and for those persons who like rose-colored writing paper the newest and daintiest tint is "arbutus." Some of these papers have transverse stripes of pastel tints or hair-line vertical stripes of a

darker tone than the paper. The monograms on these papers are in silver and a tint or shade of the predominating color of the sheet. Sizes remain about the same, the sheet being nearly square and folding once to fit an oblong envelope. The principal change from last season's styles is in the cut of the envelope flaps. On one odd and very popular envelope the flap is cut diagonally, while another envelope is open at one end, with a long, wedge-shaped flap reaching nearly to the opposite end. A third fashionable style has a very short flap the width of the envelope with rounded corners.

There is a revival in progress of the ancient and graceful art of sealing letters with wax, and colors to match all the new papers are now obtainable. Harmonious effects are obtained either by the use of wax of the same color as the paper—though frequently of a lighter or darker tone—or by applying white on colored papers, and colors or bronze on white. If the paper is monogrammed one of the colors of the monogram may be repeated in the seal. Wax should not be used on a monogrammed envelope, however, as the effect would be crowded and decidedly inartistic.

Net collars and cuffs edged with parrot green silk are very effective and would be stylish to wear with a dark blue challis frock.

THE

GOOD

That a clean daily newspaper will do is plain to all thinking people. The good that the Monitor, as a leading example of clean journalism, is doing throughout the whole English-speaking world is most clearly shown by the way it is received and supported by all classes of intelligent readers, many of whom after they have read their copies send them where clean journalism will be appreciated or perform a helpful service. Keeping out the unwholesome and unimportant by featuring and giving all its space to the clean and worthwhile is the purpose of clean journalism. The Monitor does not pay any attention to the morbid, lurid and scandalous reports of the day. It only publishes the real news of the world—current events that thinking people care and need to know. A clean newspaper should be just as careful about the kind of advertising it accepts as it is about the kind of news it publishes. The Monitor is always on the watch to keep its advertising as clean and honest as its news. It only wants the reliable and clean advertiser and will not knowingly consider any other. You know then that when you read the Monitor's advertising columns you can with reason rely on what the advertiser says and know that he wants your confidence as much as he is willing to deal fairly and squarely with you. The clean daily newspaper is a newspaper of advertising news and opportunities as much as a recorder of current events.

READ THE MONITOR FOR WORTHWHILE NEWS, RELIABLE ADVERTISING AND INTERESTING AND VALUABLE FEATURES.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

ART OF EASY HOUSECLEANING

Taking things in proper order means much

ONE of the first things to be done at housecleaning time is to lay in supplies that will be needed in cleaning all parts of the house. A long-handled lamb's-wool brush for wiping ceilings and walls is a great convenience, but if you do not possess one make half a dozen or more ruffled cotton flannel covers for your broom. These serve the purpose quite as well and can be washed and dried quickly. Have plenty of rags, pails and newspapers. A piece of chambray skin, a step-ladder, plenty of tissue paper and a long-handled brush all help to make window-cleaning easy. A mop, scrub-brush, a new broom, whisk-broom, furniture-beater, hammer and tacks should all be on hand, as well as ammonia, borax, lime, kerosene, soda, whitening, whitewash and copperas for disinfecting sinks and drains.

Have the furnace and chimneys cleaned, and stuff the openings of pipes and chimneys with newspaper. Do not forget to remove these before starting a fire.

The bedrooms in my neighbor's house are all curtained alike in white serim. Three extra pairs of curtains tide her over housecleaning-time. By washing those at the guest-room windows the week before the up-stairs cleaning is done, she has plenty to curtain each room as it is made fresh again. Dollies, centerpieces and portieres are replaced by others as far as possible, and when this cannot be done it is planned to wash the article, so that they will not be missed more than a day.

At least a week before the carpets are removed or any other heavy work undertaken this woman begins to clean by cleaning and putting in order her pantry, bureau and table drawers, trunks, closets and bookcases, as only the owner can do, says a contributor of the Ladies World. Bric-a-brac is washed and put away out of the dust, so that when the real work of cleaning a room is done it is ready to be put back into place. Useless articles are laid aside for the ragman and for charity. The attic floor is swept and mopped. Clothes and furs to be stored are well brushed and aired in the sunshine, then put into boxes with mothballs. A list pasted on top of each receptacle stating its contents is a great convenience. These things can all be done almost without the family's knowledge, and when such tasks are out of the way the real work of housecleaning seems nearly done.

Begin the heavy cleaning with the front rooms up-stairs and work toward the back, taking but one room at a time.

Put the bedding on the line in the sunshine and move the mattress and springs into a sunny place to be cleaned. Dust toilet articles and bric-a-brac and put them into a drawer. Then move out into another room or the hall what furniture may prevent the removal of the floor covering. While that is being cleaned remove and dust the shades and put them in a clean closet. Dust and wash the pictures, putting them away with the shades. Wipe down the walls and ceilings next, clean the bedstead, dust the woodwork, then sweep the floor. Wash the windows, then the woodwork and, lastly, mop the floor.

White woodwork should be washed with skim milk and warm water. Plain woodwork is best rubbed with a flannel on which a teaspoonful of kerosene oil has been poured and the cloth left in a covered pail at least an hour before using. Highly-polished woodwork should be treated like the furniture—rubbed with a cloth moistened with a good furniture polish.

Rattan furniture can be washed with warm suds made with pure white soap. Willow furniture should be treated in the same way and, if a rich bronze effect is desired for a change, a coat of bitumen can be applied after the articles have dried. If possible, have the floor covering replaced as soon as the boards are dry, and after rubbing the rest of the furniture with a woolen cloth moistened with furniture polish, have each article put back in place. Wiping carpets with a cloth wrung out of warm water to which a little ammonia has been added leaves the colors bright and the carpet much improved in appearance. Use clear warm water or salty water on matting.

Have the bed-springs and mattress brought in and make up the bed. After the shades, pictures and curtains have been hung and the toilet articles laid out on clean dresser covers, you can close the door on a room that has been made delightfully clean with the expenditure of the least possible amount of time and effort.

MAHOGANY POLISH

To get a polish on mahogany furniture clean it constantly with beeswax and turpentine, using nice clean dusters to polish it, says the Portland Express and Advertiser. Apply very little on flannel. If the furniture will not take the polish, clean it with soapy water and let it dry before polishing.

CONGRESS SESSION BROUGHT TO CLOSE NOTABLE FOR LENGTH

Combination of Democratic House and Republican Senate Prolonged Deliberations and Impeded Work

MANY BILLS PASSED

Approval of Constitutional Amendment for Direct Election of Senators Among New Legislation

WASHINGTON—The second session of the Sixty-second Congress was one of the longest in the history of the nation. The combination of a Democratic House with a divided minority, a Republican Senate with a divided majority and a President often unwilling to concede to the wishes of both bodies has not been favorable to the ready passage of laws.

This situation has found great contrast in comparison with the sessions of the 16 years previous, when the accordance of both bodies and the President has made possible well ordered and speedy legislation.

From the standpoint of great issues fought out and great policies outlined, however, the session has been a notable one. The formation of new alignments, the appearance of new forces and the breaking down of old alliances have reflected a prevalent political unrest that is felt to be productive of good.

Few laws directly affecting New England have been introduced and guided to successful passage by her congressmen, most of whom have found themselves members of the minority. Her needs, however, have been few, for in the last 50 years the New England states have had notable representation in Washington and the present day finds her affairs well ordered and prosperous.

As members of the most important committees of the House and Senate, New England congressmen have been steadily active throughout the session, and their efforts have aided in the shaping of many of the large appropriation bills and legislation of national import.

Two States Admitted

The more important developments that have marked the session, a number of them not under the head of general legislation, are:

Admission of New Mexico and Arizona to statehood.

Approval of a constitutional amendment for direct election of senators.

Establishment of a children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor.

Increase in civil war pensions through the Sherwood service pension law.

Abolition of pension agencies.

Veto by President Taft of tariff bills passed by the Democratic-Progressive alliance.

Defeat by amendment of President Taft's arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France.

Abrogation of the Russian treaty, following the agitation of the Hebrew passport question.

Notice to foreign nations that the United States will permit no other nation to acquire naval or military sites in the western hemisphere.

Decision by the Senate that William Lorimer had not been legally elected senator from Illinois.

Beginning of the impeachment proceedings against Judge Robert W. Archbold of the commerce court.

Decision of both houses in favor of free passage for American ships at Panama, in face of Great Britain's protest that this would be a violation of treaty rights.

Creation of a commission on industrial relations.

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postmaster-general, with the consent of the interstate commerce commission, to change the rates, zones and articles admitted to the post at any time. A joint commission of six is empowered to study the working of the system.

Simmons good road provision, appropriation \$500,000 for experimental road construction, with joint commission to study the work.

Provision requiring newspapers to publish semi-annually a list of stockholders and to print a statement of its average daily circulation.

Authorization of joint commission to study compensation to railways carrying mail.

Investigations Made

Judging from the standpoint of legislation accomplished, the investigation committees appointed by the Democratic House that have made their reports in this session have been productive of small result.

The steel trust report, with the minority report brought in by Representative Gardner, recommended great changes in the anti-trust laws, none of which have yet been drafted into new regulations.

Reports on the investigations into Alaskan affairs, the so-called shipping trust, the agricultural department operations, the "secret fund" of the state department and the Titanic sinking have been made.

Many Bills Vetoed

President Taft has vetoed a number of bills passed by Congress, including the army appropriation bill, seeking to legislate Major-General Wood out of office, as chief of staff, Shoshone irrigation project, reimbursement of those who furnished material and labor on the Corbett tunnel, sale of burnt timber on Indian lands and inherited lands of the five civilized tribes of Indians, purchase of permanent maneuver ground at Anniston, Ala., the right to build a dam across the White river at Cotter, Ark., the legislative bill, providing for seven year tenure for government clerks and abolition of the commerce court, the wool bill, the steel bill.

While the New England congressmen have introduced a number of bills the most of them, in company with the bulk of legislation drawn up on this session, have been hung up in committee or remain upon the calendars of the House and Senate to be acted upon next session.

Boston Bill Passes

In spite of the adherence of the Democratic House to its policy of strict economy, Representative Peters was able to force through an extra appropriation for the new Boston custom house. Several hearings were held, attended by the architect, representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and nearly all the Massachusetts representatives. These resulted in the passage of an emergency measure, which passed in the form of a resolution indemnifying Boston for her deficit of \$90,000, and will allow the completion of the building according to the original plans.

The Weymouth bridge bill, introduced by Representative Weeks, and asking for \$50,000 to aid in the reconstruction ordered by the war department of the railroad bridge over the Weymouth Back river, ran an uphill course. It was used for filibustering against the Indian deputation pension bill, which followed it on the calendar, and after long delay passed the House, reduced to \$15,000.

Creation of a children's bureau has followed the passage of the Peters bill providing for this addition to the department of commerce and labor and Miss Julia Lathrop has already been appointed as its chief. She is the first woman to be the chief of a government bureau.

President Taft, in his speech accepting the nomination mentions the children's bureau as one of the "legislative enactments (in his administration) for the uplifting of our people suffering a disadvantage in their social and economic relations to others."

Another bill drafted by Mr. Peters extended to foreign countries official invitation to be represented at the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce to be held in Boston in September.

An appropriation that would allow the visiting delegates to travel through the country and become familiar with the great cities and industries of the United States was refused by the Democratic members of the House.

Citizenship Granted

Citizenship was granted to Eugene Prince of Salem by a bill introduced by Representative Gardner. Prince's grandfather had been an American who emigrated to Russia, and the family having lived there from that time, Mr. Prince had found himself "a man without a country."

By means of a measure originally drafted by Representative Weeks, the carrying over of unexpended yearly appropriation money for purchase of Appalachian reservation land has been made possible, and \$3,000,000 that would otherwise have reverted to the treasury will be spent in New England.

Two wireless operators on each ocean going vessel, one of whom must be on duty at all times of navigation, is the requirement of the bill introduced by Representative O'Shaunessy of Rhode Island, which is now a law.

An appropriation of \$284,840 for gypsy moth work was secured by Representative Roberts, making a total of \$1,652,180 that he has obtained for this purpose since 1907.

By a bill introduced in the House by Representative Gardner and in the Senate by Senator Lodge, the United States has been enabled to join the international council for the exploration of the deep seas and for the dissemination of information relative to fisheries and the fishing industries.

Bills in Committee

The important bills which have been introduced by the New England delegation and which are now in committee

or on the calendars to be taken up in the next session, include the following:

By Senator Lodge:

Reorganization of the consular service.

Indemnification of Massachusetts for national defense expenses in 1883.

Incorporation of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Prohibition of use of personal photographs for advertising purposes without consent of the original.

Allowing federal employees a nine-hour day when a Saturday half holiday is desired.

Standardization of berry baskets.

By Senator Crane:

Reimbursement of the contributors to the Ellen M. Stone ransom fund.

Construction of a pneumatic system of parcel delivery between government buildings in Washington at a cost of \$1,000,000.

By Mr. Weeks:

Federal game laws for protection of migratory birds. Hearings on this bill have attracted distinguished people and officials from all over the country and its passage is expected next December.

Thirty days leave for navy yard men.

Increase in the amount of non-dutiable articles that American citizens may bring into this country.

Reduction of first-class postal rate to 1 cent an ounce.

By Mr. Roberts:

Reimbursement of Ellen M. Stone contributors.

To increase efficiency in navy yards by payment of gratuities for ideas.

To provide the navy with dentists.

Federal incorporation of large corporations. This would forbid stock watering, control by holding companies, and interlocking directorates.

Investigation of freight rates.

By Mr. Peters:

Incorporation of the Rockefeller Foundation.

To provide an additional district judge in Massachusetts.

To compel railroads to accept mileage books of all lines.

To establish a tariff board under the House ways and means committee.

To permit suits to be brought for damages caused by United States vessels.

By Mr. Thayer:

Prohibition of restrictions in the sale and leasing of patented goods. These bills were aimed at the United Shoe Machinery Company and have been duplicated in the Oldfield patent bill, now on the House calendar.

Publicity for expenses of congressional campaigns.

Reductions in the railroad tariffs for milk.

By Mr. Gardner:

Investigation of beam trawling.

Illiteracy test for immigrants.

By Mr. McCall:

That at the next international peace conference the United States shall present the plea that there shall be no more acquisition of territory by conquest.

Neutralization of the Philippine Islands. No third term for presidents.

By Mr. Lawrence:

To convene an international conference of educators.

Establishment of a commission to investigate the advisability of establishing a Pan-American university.

By Mr. Curley:

Making the presidential term of office six years and the representative term of office three years.

Fifty-four hour labor law for women and children.

By Mr. Harris:

Establishment of a retirement list for the life-saving service.

By Mr. Gillette:

Retirement list for civil service employees.

By Senator Dillingham of Vermont:

Codification and increased restriction of alien immigration laws.

By Senator Page of Vermont:

Establishment of agricultural and industrial training in schools throughout the country and a yearly appropriation of more than \$15,000,000 for this purpose.

Harbor Improvements

For the improvement of her rivers and harbors Massachusetts received \$431,610, covering seven projects. These were \$85,000 for the dredging of Chelsea creek, \$125,000 for the dredging of Pollock Rip channel near the entrance of Nantucket sound, \$35,000 for Lynn harbor, \$80,000 for the Malden river, \$50,000 for the Mystic river, and \$56,610 for the improvement of New Bedford harbor.

Maine received \$18,000 for Boothbay harbor, \$100,000 for Portland harbor and \$16,500 for South Bristol harbor, Sullivan Falls, Burlington and Lake Champlain.

Preliminary surveys were ordered with a view to securing a deeper channel in the Merrimack from Lowell to the sea, in Boston harbor from President Roads to the sea, and in Gloucester harbor. Harbors of refuge are planned at Scituate and Great Salt pond, Block island, and a deeper channel at Dutch island harbor, Rhode Island.

AUSTRIA WATCHES AEGEAN ISLANDS

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—In a communique appearing in the Reichpost, the organ of the Clerical Piusverein, it is declared that the Franco-Russian naval convention aims at the opening of the Dardanelles when Russia will establish a base for her Black sea fleet in the eastern Mediterranean. France and Italy will then also create bases in the Aegean and Austria will be compelled to demand an Aegean island to facilitate the defense of her interests in the Levant.

Unless the islands which Italy occupied are restored unconditionally to Turkey, Austria-Hungary must insist, concludes the Reichpost on having her share of the new partition of Turkish territory, quite apart from her sphere of influence in Albania.

LIBERAL MAJORITY IS DIFFICULT TO RETAIN AND VOTES ARE CLOSE

Prorogation of British Parliament Comes With Division in Government Ranks Over Land Policy and With Unionists Growing Steadily Stronger

(Special to the Monitor)

WESTMINSTER.—The prorogation of Parliament has left the position of things in the House of Commons in rather an interesting condition. The last day was given up to the discussion of two subjects, on neither of which the position of the government is too sound.

First, there was the Marconi agreement, on the subject of which there is considerable misgiving on both sides of the House. The existence of great monopolies has been the cause of such difficulties in the past, that the creation of a new one is regarded rather askance.

Then there was the question of the sugar convention. The denunciation of that agreement may or may not be a wise proceeding, but there is, again on both sides of the House, a feeling that the announcement of it should not have been left till the very last days before the prorogation, to a time when any real consideration of it before the final step was taken was almost impossible. It is such steps as these which have not helped to make the way of the government whips too smooth of late, and though the resignation of the Master of Elibank has probably no parliamentary significance, it is none the less true that the closing weeks of his official work have been clouded by the difficulty of keeping his majority together.

Members Are Absent

It may be that the narrow majorities by which the government has secured its votes of late have not been on subjects of vital importance, but it is ridiculous to go on describing them as snap divisions. A snap division is a thing to which any government is liable, but a series of snap divisions cease to be snap divisions, and can only be brought about by the deliberate absence of members.

There is no doubt, no matter what individuals may say nor however eloquent the master of Elibank may have been to the reporters, that, on the Liberal side of the House, there is a distinct feeling of dissatisfaction which may at any minute crystallize into something worse.

This dissatisfaction has been brought to a head by the land policy of the government. The land owners in the party and in the House make no secret of their dislike of the way in which the taxation of land values has been pushed, under the aegis of the chancellor of the exchequer. The putting forward of men who are land taxers first and foremost, to fight the recent vacancies in the constituencies, has caused the land owners a good deal of thought, and the efforts of the whips to get them to the division lobbies have proved so unavailing that the government has not merely been kept in office by the Irish and the Labor parties, but the Irish and the Labor vote has been actually larger than that of the Liberals themselves.

Position Dangerous

It is true that such a condition of things is very often the penalty paid by a progressive party, but it is a penalty which may bring about a dangerous condition of affairs, and the master of Elibank must have found the situation of late too much even for his dexterity. His retirement causes a vacancy in Midlothian, in the old constituency of Mr. Gladstone. His majority when he first stood for it, in 1900 was 314. In 1906, it had risen to 3217; in January 1910 to 3656, and though it fell at the December election of that year to 3157, it is a safe Liberal seat.

Mr. Murray will go to the House of Lords, where his father, Viscount Elibank, already has a seat. The fact that he is actually severing his connection with the House of Commons in order to go into partnership with Lord Cowdray, who himself sat for many years in the House of Commons, where he represented Colchester, as Sir Weetman Pearson, has come as a complete surprise in political circles.

When the rumor that he was resigning the office of chief whip first got about, the Liberal papers, without any authority for the statement, jumped to the conclusion that he was going to enter the cabinet. It was said that both Lord Morley and Lord Crewe were resigning, and that either the India office or the presidency of the council was the post designed for him. How completely wide of the mark these anticipations were, is now made clear, and the truth proves to have been about as far from the surmises as was possible.

Tariff Reform Is Bar

The chief whip retired from office on the very eve of the northwest Manchester election, an election fraught with immense significance to his party. Sir Charles Macra, himself a Liberal, and the president of the Federation of Master Spinners' Associations, who may be regarded as understanding Manchester and Lancashire better than most men, has declared his firm conviction that, if the Unionist party would consent to fight the next general election on the understanding that, in the event of their victory, the question of tariff reform should be referred to a referendum, there would be a tremendous landslide against the present government.

One thing, and one thing only, Sir Charles is of opinion, is preventing a Unionist revision, and that is tariff reform. Given an undertaking that the results of a national referendum, he believes there would be an end of the present government. The Unionist leaders con-

sented not to represent success in Manchester as a victory for tariff reform, and this probably had not a little to do with the defeat of the Liberal in the election which has just taken place.

Majority Was Huge

Gordon Hewart, the Liberal, was undoubtedly a strong candidate. A splendid speaker, and a man who was regarded with great confidence, both by the Labor party and by the Liberals, he would undoubtedly have proved capable of holding the seat for Liberalism if this had been possible. As events turned out, he was defeated by a huge majority, and so, in a way, the forecast of Sir Charles Macra was justified. His defeat comes rather disastrously at the close of a not too satisfactory session, from a ministerial point of view, a session in which the reorganization of the Unionist whip's office has certainly had the effect of putting new heart into that party. There is no question that the appointment of Lord Balfour has been a distinctly fortunate one for the Unionists.

One of the immediate effects of his work has been to encourage the younger and keener members in speaking, and this has been noticeable in the increased strength of the Unionist attack. If there were only one sign of a really coming leader in the party, somebody with the verve of Lord Randolph Churchill in the parliamentary battle, and his acuteness in the councils of the party, much might be possible, but so far the coming leader has shown no sign.

Mr. Balfour remains by far the most prominent figure on the Unionist benches, the most brilliant parliamentarian in the house, and, with the possible exception of the prime minister, probably the ablest man on either side. Whether, if his party came into power, he would consent to take office, is problematical. His tastes are largely scientific and literary, and he has taken advantage of his comparative leisure to indulge them, by many brilliant speeches in the domain which is known to excite his chief interest.

Mr. Law Was Compromise

Bonar Law is an able man in his way, but it is, of course, an open secret that his choice as leader in the Commons was a compromise between the claims of Walter Long and Austen Chamberlain, and this does not help to strengthen his authority. After Mr. Balfour, probably the ablest of the Unionists is Lord Lansdowne, but a party leader in the House of Lords is a thing of the past.

On the government side the prime minister easily retains his position, not only as head of the cabinet, but as head of the party. Mr. Lloyd-George, though his power amongst the more radical members is probably stronger than ever, has lost ground hopelessly with the more moderate section of the party, and it is doubtful if they would accept him as a leader for a moment. His encouragement of the land agitators has certainly brought him anything but popularity amongst the Liberal land owners, and his support of the attack on Hanley was

AFGHAN HOSTAGES QUIETED TRIBES

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India.—A frontier correspondent of the Times of India reported the adoption by the Afghan authorities in Khost of a novel method for facilitating the negotiations which were in progress with the rebel tribesmen. As the latter were evidently apprehensive that treacherous arrests would be made as on previous occasions, some of the Amir's officers stayed as hostages in the tribal villages. This arrangement is said to have had a reassuring effect upon the tribesmen.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

A Groton school camp party occupying special equipment arrived at the North station over the Southern division, Boston & Maine road at 4:15 p. m. today.

The Southern Pacific Railway private car Guadalupe, occupied by Vice-president Otto H. Hahn and party, passed through Boston today en route from Mt. Desert Ferry, Me., to New York city.

The Maine Central private car No. 1600, occupied by Vice-president and General Manager Morris McDonald and party, arrived at the North station from Portland, Me., headquarters, at 7 o'clock this morning on a business trip.

Signal Engineer Charles F. Bacon of the Boston Terminal Company has an extra force of electricians at work installing apparatus in the new addition of South station for the New Haven general offices.

INQUIRY ON BALLOT MATTER

BEAVER, Pa.—Investigation of alleged ballot buying in the primary elections in Beaver county in April was begun today by Judge Robert S. Holt. The inquiry was started as a result of a movement by citizens represented by a committee, which drew up a bill of particulars relative to the alleged vote purchasing.

a doubtful piece of generalship, which has led to the breach between the Labor and the Liberal parties.

Hanley was, as was explained in these columns at the moment, a Pyrrhic victory, and it is doubtful if the breach caused by it can be healed. The Labor party have already chosen 100 candidates for the next election and if this policy is adhered to the Unionists will undoubtedly gain a considerable advantage. As it is the Unionists have been steadily increasing their power as the strongest party in the House.

At the last general election the two strongest parties were the Liberal and Unionist, each of which numbered exactly 272 seats. Since then the Unionists have captured eight Liberal seats with the result that they now number 280 votes to the Liberals 264, the rest of the House being composed of 42 Labor men, 76 official Nationalists and eight Independent Nationalists. The coalition in this way can count on 300 votes compared with the Unionist 280, but where as the Unionist's minority is a compact party always to be relied upon, the coalition is composed of four separate parties, all of which are in absolute antagonism to each other on individual questions.

TRAVEL

There is everything to do—every form of pleasure and pastime—well-stocked streams for the angler—flower-dotted meadows for the idler—rugged peaks for the mountaineer—picturesque trails for the equestrian—splendid roads for the motorist. For the sightseer there are an abundance of short trips by rail from Denver and Colorado Springs, through canyon and gorge to mountain peak.

Colorado

Is the playground of the Nation. Nowhere else on the American continent is there as great a variety of wonderful scenery so easily accessible, skies as blue, sunsets as beautiful, air so invigorating or climate as near perfect.

There is everything to do—every form of pleasure and pastime—well-stocked streams for the angler—flower-dotted meadows for the idler—rugged peaks for the mountaineer—picturesque trails for the equestrian—splendid roads for the motorist. For the sightseer there are an abundance of short trips by rail from Denver and Colorado Springs, through canyon and gorge to mountain peak.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-AROUND mill and bench hand wanted. MASS. BUILDERS FINISH CO., 21 O'Brien st., Cambridge, Mass.

APPROVISED (iron work) in South Boston, 45 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN in city, \$18-20. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

ASSISTANTS—Wanted, a man and wife in a small home school near Boston; man to have care of furnace and garden and do general work; woman to do cooking; must be strictly temperate and have best of references. CLARK, 38 Woburn st., West Medford, Mass.

BARBER wanted at once; first-class; good work; \$10-12. ADOLPHUS ODETT, Springfield, Vt.

BLACKSMITHS HELPERS, at Everett, 200 hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

BLACKSMITHS—Wanted, good jobbing blacksmiths; one used to setting rubber tires; good pay and steady work. C. S. ADAMS, 21-23 Humeau st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wanted; experienced in both; permanent position with opportunity for advancement; for man showing ability; must not mind isolation; mountains; state preference; references furnished. CHRYSTIE ARBONET CORP., Lowell, Vt.

BOSS CAIDIER wanted in western wood mill having sets and cards; new Appley fields, Torrence automatic building house, new Brennell feeds, Barker and Co. machinery, etc. CHRYSTIE ARBONET CORP., Lowell, Vt.

CHILDMAN, mgr. dept. skilled labor, 530 Atlantic av., Boston.

NEW England woolen mill; from loom to care; steady and reliable in every way; H. CHISHOLM, mgr. dept. skilled labor, 530 Atlantic av., Boston.

BOY, ambitious, high school education; opportunity for advancement; salary to start \$1; first-class references required; apply only. FETTINGER, 100 W. Main, Cambridge, Mass.

CABINET MAKER and finisher at Woburn, \$15-18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CABINET MAKERS wanted, DOANE & WILLIAMS CO., Holyoke, Mass.

CARPENTERS—Wanted, good steady work; must be temperate; also handy with tools and willing to work; accommodations furnished. OCEAN VIEW HOTEL, Block Island, R. I.

CARPENTERS—Joining work at South Boston, \$18-20. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CLOTHING SALESMEN, experienced; wanted; city references preferred; permanent position; \$10-12. BRYN MAWR CO., 407-411 Washington st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR (two-thirds) in city, \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CUTTERS—(Upper leather), wanted on men's fine shoes; good steady work; union factory. HUCKINS & TEMPLE CO., Milford, Mass.

DRAFTSMAN—structural steel, in city, \$15-18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

ENGINEER—(24 cl.); middle-aged; 40; good steady work; \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

ERRAND BOY wanted; good place for right boy. M. GOLDSTEIN (tailor store), 80 Huntington av., Boston.

ERIK AND BOY wanted (two, American born). MACALISTER, WIDWIN CO., rm. 202, Sudbury bldg., Boston.

GASSETTER HELPER in Medford, \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

HALF-TONRY PHOTOGRAPHY, 100 Franklin st., Boston.

HANDY MAN—American carpenter; 200 hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

INTERIOR CUTTER on women's shoes, MILLER & WOLPER, Webster st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MACHINISTS (driers) wanted. E. B. BLODGETT, Lowell Machine Shop, Lowell, Mass.

50—MACHINISTS—50
50 machinists, near Boston, 25-27 1/2 hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

MARKER and assorter wanted; experienced and accurate; permanent position to right party. THE HISSON STEAM LAX, Dry, Littleton, N. H.

MEN wanted, familiar with fitting up in steam engine; boy and man; letter only to EASTERN BRIDGE & STRUCTURAL CO., Station A, Worcester, Mass.

METAL WORKERS—Wanted, at the new STEVENS-DURYEA plant, East Springfield, Mass., sheet metal workers, metal benders and finishers. \$10-12.

MILL HANDS and cabinet makers; good men only. J. E. SYMONDS TABLE CO., 100 W. Main st., Boston.

MILLWRIGHT-MACHINISTS in Cambridge, \$15-18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

MILL MAN—Sawing and planing; at Somerville, \$14-18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

MONOTYPE OPERATOR, experienced, wanted on foreign language work. IRAC STEINBERG, 181 High st., Boston.

OFFICE WORK, grammar school graduates, \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

OFFICE WORK, learn insurance business, Protestant, high school graduate, 500 month. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

OPERATOR—Box ending machine; out of town \$12-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKER (grill work), Cambridge, \$15-18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

PAINTERS and paper hangers, first-class; good wages; steady work. GEORGE A. DOUGLAS, 700 Howard av., Bridgeport, Conn.

PAMPHLET COVERER in city (piece work), \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

PARQUETRY FLOOR LAYERS wanted, W. J. DAY & CO., 42 Canal st., Boston.

PLASTERER—(Union); plain work at Woburn, \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

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PRINTING SOLICITOR—Man acquainted with Boston and suburban trade; salary \$10-12. THE BROOKLYN PRINT, 100 Washington st., Boston.

RUBBER HEEL PRESSMAN or moulder at Hyde Park, \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

RUBBER SHOE MAKERS—Good positions; good steady work; \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

WEAVERS (stacy woollen), near Boston, \$12-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

MINOTYPE OPERATOR—In Newton, \$12-15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

MAID—Small family; will give wages and provide a pleasant home for a Protestant girl who can do general housework; no washing; a reasonable amount of leisure time gladly allowed; Nova Scotia; no washing; preferred; address Mrs. C. W. HOYT, 115 Livingston st., New Haven, Conn.

MAID—Wanted, good, reliable Protestant woman in family of four adults in West Newton, Mass.; good home and modern conveniences. MRS. E. E. ADAMS, 367 Waltham st., West Newton, Mass.

MAID for 2 adults in Cambridge; good plain cook; 2 weeks. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 15 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

MAID for 2 adults in North Scituate, 3 weeks; no washing; must be good plain cook. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 15 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

MAIDS—Housework in city and suburbs. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 15 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

MAN and wife, Protestants, for care of city house for rent of 2 heated, lighted, furnished rooms. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

MATHON in Watertown, \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

HELPER wanted; young girl about 18 to whom a small salary and good home as member of the family will be given. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

NURSEY GIRL—in city, \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

NURSEYMAID wanted; must have references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS—2 bright Protestant young women wanted; no experience necessary; must be willing and with excellent references. Apply before 10 to MRS. J. D. SWANEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.

OPERATORS, experienced on power machines on ladies' aprons. PUTNAM-MORRIS, 25 State st., Boston.

PAINT AND EARLY CLEANERS in city, \$14-20 month. board and room. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

PANTRY GIRL in Lexington, \$7 and board. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

PASTRY COOK—in bakery in Roslindale, \$8-10 week. married. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

POWER STITCHERS on carpet and velvet slippers in Chelsea, \$6-8. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

PRESSERS (laundry) in dye house in Boston, \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

PRESSERS—Colored young man would like position as butler, valet, in private family. EDGAR WALKER, 10 Essex st., Lawrence, Mass.

RETAIL STORE desires the services of an experienced, reliable, and must be a woman of good character; must be able to conduct a department; apply to MRS. J. D. SWANEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 579 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK WOMAN wanted in Medford, \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Capable girl wanted in Cambridge, \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

GENERAL MAID wanted, 2 in family, 67 per cent. call at MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 100 W. Main st., Malden.

GENERAL MAID for 3 adults in Cambridge, \$6 week; must be competent and reliable. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 15 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

GENERAL MAID and second maid wanted for 2 adults in Milton, \$5.50 and \$3.50 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

GENERAL MAID wanted, 2 in family, 67 per cent. call at MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 100 W. Main st., Malden.

GENERAL MAID for 3 adults in Cambridge, \$6 week; must be competent and reliable. HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 15 Boylston st., room 23, Cambridge.

GENERAL MAID and second maid wanted for 2 adults in Milton, \$5.50 and \$3.50 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

GENERAL MAID wanted, 2 in family, 67 per cent. call at MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 100 W. Main st., Malden.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WAITRESSES and chambermaids wanted. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 100 W. Main st., Malden.

WAITRESS wanted for small hotel in Simonsville, Vt. ROWELL'S INN, Simonsville, Vt.

YOUNG GIRL of musical talent wanted to take care of music store in payment for instruction in either voice or piano. Apply by letter to MISS LUCY F. GER, RISH, 140 Boylston st., Boston.

ACCOUNTANT—Expert cost accountant and efficient man with college training and thorough experience in manufacturing business, capable executive and experienced business correspondent, now employed, desires position as assistant to high class manager. ADDRESS: LIONARD HASTON, 152 Welles av., Dorchester, Mass.

ADVERTISING MAN—Thoroughly competent with 15 years' experience in advertising and selling goods; good references. AMERICAN, married, age 30, understands stock and farm in every branch; wants wage where free board and privileges are given; understands gentleman's place as well; references: R. A. RYAN, 65 Haverhill st., Boston.

APPLE ORCHARDIST, agricultural education, 7 years' experience, will assume management of orchard, or will be in charge of scientific work and business methods. HENRY COURN ALLEN, Route No. 1, Appleton, Wis.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER (D. E. Young, 18), with experience in accounting, office, desired position, with opportunity for advancement; references: J. RAWLINSON, Box 60, Bethel, Vt.

ASSISTANT—Young man wants position with gentleman, preferably elderly, traveling, at home or abroad; best references; please write. HENRY R. CABOT, 84 Beacon st., Boston.

BAKER and pastry cook, ice cream maker, desired position; up-to-date; modern kitchen; JOSEPH DORRIS, 344 Tremont st., Boston.

BELL ROY (10, single, residence Fall River), \$25 month, board and room; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

BOOKBINDER—(First-class), 20 years' experience in Paris, London and Boston; steady position. A. MAIORELLA, 100 W. Main st., Malden.

BOOKKEEPER, years of experience (25), not afraid of work, ambitious, desires position in Boston, with opportunities for advancement. CHAS. J. RICHES, 129 E. South Boston, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, auditing (25), 7 years' experience. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

BOOKKEEPER wishes employment at home. A. O. LOWRY, 616 Astor st., Boston.

BRASS COREMAKER, 23 years' experience, wishes employment; 20 years with GEORGE O'BRIEN, 34 Corbett st., Dorchester, Mass.

BUTLER—Colored young man would like position as butler, valet, in private family. EDGAR WALKER, 10 Essex st., Lawrence, Mass.

BUTLER, first-class, 4 years' experience, city and country. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 100 W. Main st., Malden.

BUYER, experienced, smallwares, fancy goods, jewelry, clothing, leather, etc. ELLERY HAWKINS, Box 400, Springfield, Mass.

CARTER—American, married, desires position in similar capacity; 20 years' long experience; understands fully all work expected of position of this nature; excellent references. SAMUEL OCCHIO, City, 600 Center st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

CHAFFEUR—Steady, reliable colored man wishes position to take charge and care of gentleman's estate, with cottage; first-class references. FRANK READ, 30 Camden st., Boston.

CHAFFEUR—Tech student desires permanent position with private family; city or country. ARTHUR P. PETTS, 250 Massachusetts av., Boston.

CHAFFEUR, single, 22 years, wishes position as caretaker of real estate; married and A1 references; work guaranteed. CHAS. J. RICHES, 129 E. South Boston, Mass.

CHAFFEUR (36 years old); position wanted in city or country; married; married and A1 references; work guaranteed. CHAS. J. RICHES, 129 E. South Boston, Mass.

CHAFFEUR, repair man (21, single, residence Boston); \$15 week; mention 703. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CHAFFEUR, private or truck (23, single, residence Boston); \$15 week; mention 703. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CHAFFEUR (21, single, residence Watertown, Mass.; \$15 week; mention 703. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CHAFFEUR, colored, class, long experience; temperate, reliable, clean, etc. (21), take a small hotel where all-round work is required. GEORGE F. GALLAWAY, Norwood, Mass.

CERIAL WORK, station clerk (23, married, residence Cambridge), \$15-17; best references and experience. mention 704. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

CERIAL WORK (20, single, residence Boston), \$15 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GROCERY CLERK (18, single, residence Boston), \$10-12. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., or send stamp for application blank.

HIGH SCHOOL

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER and office work (31, single, experience Boston), \$15; will accept Presidential position; references, mention 7534 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2500.

CARETAKER-Refined lady would care for a nice home or apartment during the owner's absence this winter for the use of 2-3 rooms for light housekeeping and grown up daughter. Address Mrs. E. A. LUTHER, Fenway Postoffice, Boston, 27.

CARETAKER wishes employment caring for apartments a few hours in the morning. ALMA M. McPHERSON, 17 Camden st., suite 1, Boston, 27.

COMPANION

COMPANION-A capable, refined woman (husband) wishes position as companion housekeeper, or as companion to elderly lady. HARRIETTE R. RICHARDSON, 55 Franklin st., Boston.

COMPANION-Position desired by college man; character, address, refinement; environment preferable to salary.

WALTER LEWIS, 63 Prospect st., Newburyport, Mass.

COMPANION-Position wanted as companion, assistant or attendant, by young American lady.

MRS. J. M. MALDEN, Malden, Mass., tel. 1561-W.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL or parlor maid.

Positions wanted by middle-aged lady and daughter; splendid references. MRS. MARY BROWN, 69 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

COOK and second maid; cook good manager; second young, neat, willing girl; references.

MRS. BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 30 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

COOK-Situation wanted by an experienced cook; good references. Apply at

MRS. MCHUGHAN'S EMP. OFFICE, 120 Massachusetts st., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND-Two capable girls desire position together here; excellent references. MRS. ARDELLE MOORE, No. Anson, Me.

COOK AND SECOND MAID, also laundress; best references; city or country.

MRS. MERRICK EMP. OFFICE, 90 Chandler st., Boston, Tel. 563.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment; reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed; please write or call.

MRS. HENRY THUR, 204 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. 27.

DRESSMAKER, 15 years' experience, desires employment.

MRS. J. M. MALDEN, Malden, Mass., tel. 1561-W.

GENERAL WORK-Young woman wishes employment, washing and ironing, house-keeping or general work.

MARY J. BURRIS, 14 E. Lenox st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or chamber work wanted by reliable girl; no family; references.

MRS. MCHUGHAN'S EMP. OFFICE, 120 Massachusetts st., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or cooking wanted by thoroughly capable girl; best references. MRS. MCHUGHAN'S EMP. OFFICE, 120 Massachusetts st., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

MRS. MCHUGHAN'S EMP. OFFICE, 120 Massachusetts st., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or cooking wanted by thoroughly capable young woman; competent laundress; will accept moderate pay by day or week.

HALL, Gen. Delivery, Brighton, Mass. 28.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by capable woman, by day or hour.

MRS. J. M. MALDEN, Malden, Mass., tel. 1561-W.

GENERAL MAIDS, 3 inexperienced; Nova Scotia girls and Irish; references.

BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 30 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by capable young woman.

HAN'S EMP. OFFICE, 120 Massachusetts st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK-Plain washing and cleaning wanted by the day or hour.

MRS. HEALY, 20 Marshall st., Roxbury, Mass. 29.

GIRL (19) in millinery establishment.

PLACEMENT BUREAU, Dudley School, Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL (19), high school graduate, competent course in bookkeeping.

PLACEMENT BUREAU, Dudley School, Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL (15), temporary work at sewing machine.

PLACEMENT BUREAU, Dudley School, Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL (16) in store, PLACEMENT BUREAU, Dudley School, Roxbury, Mass.

PLACEMENT BUREAU, Dudley School, Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL (16), excellent school record, experienced in store, PLACEMENT BUREAU, Dudley School, Roxbury, Mass.

PLACEMENT BUREAU, Dudley School, Roxbury, Mass.

GOVERNMENT Graduate of the Lincoln Wheelock kindergarten training school desires position as governess in school or private family.

MRS. R. F. D. Box 26, Chesham, N. H. 31.

GOVERNNESS (Parisian diploma) wishes position to give instruction and light services for refined home.

DE NOE, Box 7, Little Boars Head, N. H. 28.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted in family without children; good cook; no objection to farm; would cook for family or institution; references.

MRS. EMMA GOODRICH, 50 Elm st., Woburn, Mass. 31.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined woman, American woman (30) wants position as housekeeper or attendant.

MRS. DURGAN, 154 Dorchester st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Woman with girl of 12 wishes position; wages reasonable; references.

MRS. CARIE M. WHITE, Box 108, York Beach, Me. 31.

HOUSEKEEPER-Reliable American woman wants position as housekeeper for person or persons.

MRS. MARY NICHOLSON, 75 Montgomery st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position as managing housekeeper in cultured home, preferably where a mother cares and supervises; required with children; within reach of Boston preferred.

MRS. M. WENTWORTH, 15 Auburn pl., Brookline, Mass. 28.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined woman (American, Protestant) wants position as managing or working housekeeper in cultured modern home where servant is kept; distance no objection if reference is satisfactory.

MRS. A. DALE, 6 Blackwood st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged woman (Protestant) wants position; reliable and trustworthy; good cook; many years' experience; references; suburb near city preferred.

L. L. PLUMMER, 86 Park st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant, 57, residence Georgetown); prefers country; best references and experience; mention 7534 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2500.

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2500.

HOUSEKEEPER-Capable, refined young woman would like position as working housekeeper, saleswoman or as general reliable position.

MRS. M. L. BERGER, 53 Millet st., Dorchester, Mass. 31.

HOUSEKEEPERS, public and private, both thoroughly competent; references.

MRS. BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 30 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER or mother's helper-Person wanted in small family by woman (38, American, Protestant); refined; to do plain cooking or sewing; MRS. MAJIE WILLIAMS, 117 Palmetto st., suite 4, Boston.

MRS. MAJIE WILLIAMS, 117 Palmetto st., suite 4, Boston.

HOUSEWORK-American woman would like general housework, no washing, in small family or would take care of children.

MRS. ANNE E. PRICE, 753 Main st., Waltham, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEWORK wanted by day or hour with Back Bay family; very competent in all branches; less references. Address ANNA L. LANE, 31 E. Concord st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK wanted by German Protestant in family of two; trustworthy; reliable. A. W. BRINCKMAN, 109 Warren st., Boston.

LADY'S MAID, COMPANION-Thoroughly experienced, middle-aged, in woman wishes position. New York references. LOUISE WARD, 12 St. James av., Boston. 27.

LAUNDRESS, AL, wishes employment; open air drying; work called for and delivered. MRS. DE LONG, 47 Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS-Woman, good worker, wishes lady's laundry to take home; will clean Saturday forenoon; excellent references. MRS. ROUTKE, 40 West Cottage, Boston, Mass.

LAUNDRY or cleaning by day or hour; waited by capable woman; references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 55 Massachusetts av., Cambridge, Mass. 28.

LAUNDRESS-Desires employment at home; also general work mornings. MRS. TICE, 12 Dundas st., Boston. 21.

MAID-Young colored girl wishes position at light housework; please write, please write. MARGARET ALVES, 6 Fairweather st., Boston.

MAID-Refined young woman wants position as general housekeeper; no laundry; good cook; excellent references. MISS M. CAMPBELL, 16 St. Charles st., Boston. 28.

MAID, second maid, second chambermaid, laundress, also general maid; no objection to the country. MRS. MERRICK EMP. OFFICE, 90 Chandler st., Boston, Tel. 563.

MAID-Neat young girl wants position as waitress or parlor maid. MISS AURELIA BRADY, 100 W. Main st., Boston.

MANICURIST, experienced in all branches of toilet work desires employment; references. MRS. MERRICK EMP. OFFICE, 90 Chandler st., Boston, Tel. 563.

MAN AND WIFE want situations as cook and general man or janitor in home or private institution; man can do any outside work. MISS MERRICK EMP. OFFICE, 90 Chandler st., Boston, Tel. 563.

MARRIED COUPLE, state Maine, woman cook, man handy; couple ready to leave. Call at MISS BAGLEY'S EMP. OFFICE, 30 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

MORNING WORK-Young woman would like morning work or would accept of day work. BARNETT FUGAUE, 74 Hammond st., Boston.

MOVING WORK-Wanted by young woman, woman, caring for apartments. MARY MARSH, 11 Westminister st., Boston.

OTHER'S HELPER wanted; must be plain cook and willing to help sew; good home to right party. MRS. C. A. SCHMITZ, 45 Rockville st., Roxbury, Mass. 28.

MOTHER'S HELPER-Capable American woman wants work as mother's helper; references. FRAZER, Station 15, Liberty st., Springfield, Mass.

OTHER'S HELPER wanted by young lady; no experience, but good education; will call for interview if wanted. JESSIE MOH, 25 Rockville st., Roxbury, Mass. 28.

POSITION wanted by lady who has had considerable experience in mail order work, addressing of catalogues, etc.; terms: \$1.00 per week. MRS. KATE GOULD, 45 Waltham st., Boston.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or other position of responsibility desired by capable young woman; competent accountant and stenographer; 10 years' general business experience; references. MISS ROSE L. BINGHAM, 183 Essex st., Boston, Mass. tel. Oxford 300.

PROOFREADER (assistant) or copy holder (no single residence); \$10 week; mention 7534 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2500.

READER wishes employment reading aloud afternoons or by the hour. Address DANIEL, 20 Denmark Hall, Denmark, Mass.

RESIDENTIAL SEAMSTRESS (38, married, residence Cambridge); mention 7534 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2500.

SALESWOMAN-Member of New York firm of milliners and importers, having severed connection with same desires position in town or country; especially competent to take charge of and extend the domestic and export trade of large corporation. MRS. E. F. TURNEY, 25 Minot, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wishes position in private family or institution; can do alterations work and all kinds of mending and darning; now employed. MRS. E. JONES, 202 West Newton st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS-Refined woman, middle-aged, will give services in sewing, mending, etc. in exchange for board, cashed room. MRS. CATHERINE MILLER, 132 Austin st., Cambridge, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS wishes position with dressmaker. Address MRS. SEPHINE YRJOLA, 102 Oak av., Dorchester, Mass.

SECRETARY-Young woman, English education, business and professional experience, exceptional reader, wishes position as secretary to professional or literary man or woman, or in high grade educational institution; in latter position would be expected to take charge of correspondence; salary by agreement; references. HARRISON, 14 Evers st., 80, Framingham, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, high school graduate, also stenographer; can also do alterations work and all kinds of mending and darning; now employed. MRS. E. JONES, 202 West Newton st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper (38, married, residence Roxbury); mention 7534 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all); 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. 2500.

STENOGRAPHER-Position wanted by refined lady of refinement and experience. BESS A. NEILSON, 505 Tremont bldg., Boston.

TEACHER-Domestic science graduate with a mother's care and supervision; required with children; within reach of Boston preferred. MRS. M. WENTWORTH, 15 Auburn pl., Brookline, Mass. 28.

TEACHER-Lady of experience would like a position as teacher of music in public or private school; understands teaching modern home where servant is kept; distance no objection if reference is satisfactory. MRS. A. DALE, 6 Blackwood st., Boston.

VISITING GOVERNNESS-Young lady of refinement; references; apply by letter. LOUISE LANGLEY, 305 Columbia av., Boston. 29.

WASHING, cleaning and general work wanted by competent woman; will also act as attendant. MRS. MARY SMITH, 3 Florence st., Dorchester, Mass.

YOUNG WOMAN as attendant to an elderly lady or take care of children, with light housework; Tel. Roxbury 3103-W. Address MARY E. WEBSTER, 26 Holbrook st., Roxbury, Mass.

HELP WANTED-MALE

MECHANICAL draftsman-Experienced checker, conscientious, responsible man of about 25 wanted; give complete and detailed information as to education, experience, etc., nationality, whether now employed, etc., to Mr. E. H. BROWN, 45 E. Bissell av., Oak City, Pa. 31.

PAPERHANGER wanted; one familiar with inside painting desired; write stating experience. E. H. SEXTON, 829 Washington st., Easton, Pa. 31.

GENERAL WORK-Girl wanted in small flat; go home nights.

EDWARD QUINN, 1000 Franklin st., Boston.

GIRL-General housework; neat; sleep home; references.

MRS. O. KAYSER, 610 W. 135th st., apt. 4-H, New York.

MAID-Wanted to assist with housework in small flat; references.

MRS. J. LORICA, 2330 7th av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER-Wanted; apply by letter only.

THE NEW YORK SERVICE CO., 150 Nassau st., New York City.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR-Permanent position for a bright, intelligent girl who can also extend bills and understand the telephone company.

THE NEW YORK SERVICE CO., 150 Nassau st., New York City.

WAIST TRIMMERS wanted, first-class.

MRS. E. T. CROSBY, 3389 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ADVERTISING MANAGER of experience

desires position writing of advertisements and advertising letters and getting them placed; best references. MISS EMMA V. DUNN, 2225 5th av., New York, N. Y. 31.

ATTENDANT wishes position with gentleman; references.

GEORGE PATTERSON, 4133 Ludlow st., Philadelphia.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER (Scottish) desires position in New York; 3 years' experience. ROBERT STARK, 110 Bartlett av., Toronto, Ont., Can.

ROBERT STARK, 110 Bartlett av., Toronto, Ont., Can.

CARETAKER-Position wanted as caretaker in small flat; references.

A. L. ALLEN, 24 Prospect pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 8 years' experience; American and English references.

W. H. DAVIS, 141 W. 6th st., New York.

CLERICAL-Young man (19) desires position; high school education, and two years' practical office experience.

GUSTAVE MEYER, 247 Degraw st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLERICAL-Young man (20) years' experience in building line, timekeeper, material clerk, assistant estimator, wishes position. ANGELO CHIRELLI, 215 E. 11th st., New York.

ANGELO CHIRELLI, 215 E. 11th st., New York.

CLERK, hardware, automobile and electrical, wants steady position; best references.

HENRY BEYER, 188 Amsterdam av., New York.

CUSTOM CUTTER, 10 years' experience, desires position by October; practical, all-around tailor; military work a specialty.

EDWIN THORNE, Eighteenth Regiment Armory, Philadelphia, Pa. 31.

ELDERLY MAN wants position as handy man in country or city of New York with good references.

VICTOR FIELD, care Rafael, 300 Clarkson av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELECTRICIAN and all-round mechanic (32) wishes steady position; best references.

MRS. J. M. MALDEN, Malden, Mass., tel. 1561-W.

ENGINEER, Philadelphia, Pa., desires position in electrical, mechanical and civil engineering; references.

GEORGE E. BROWN, 121 W. Main st., Locust Haven, Pa. 31.

FRINTER, foreman, makes up uniforms; wishes position; several years' very successful experience; not less than \$20 week.

CHARLES, 400 West 21st st., New York.

SALESMAN, leaving Chicago Sept. 5, for Pacific coast, stopping at principal cities en route, wishes position to handle route commission. FRANK E. HOWARD, 1120 Church st., Evanston, Ill.

FRANK E. HOWARD, 1120 Church st., Evanston, Ill.

SPECIAL SALESMAN open to good proposition; salary and commission; will travel in vicinity of New York if necessary.

FRANK HOWARD, 1120 Church st., Evanston, Ill.

STEWART (40, married), 44 years as assistant in bank in New York, speaks French, German, English, good references, seeks position in or near New York city.

STEWART TARGER, 401 E. 8th st., New York.

TAILOR, practical, wants position as designer and cutter; 20 years' experience; references.

ANDREW A. LELAND, The Her, West Genesee st., Syracuse, N. Y.

TUTOR and traveling companion; position wanted by young, well educated Englishman; extensively traveled, speaking French and Arabic; excellent references.

G. HILHOUSE, 120 West 71st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, colored, college graduate, desires position in office; knowledge of shorthand and typewriting; best references.

D. L. ROSA, 55 E. 132d st., New York City.

YOUNG MAN (colored) wishes few hours work, nights; references.

H. LARSEN, 30 West 136th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN, neat appearance, wishes position on fruit farm or general country work.

JOHN A. HODG, 1304 11th st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 31.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, age 30, would like to have a position at anything; good references.

MORRIS R. POTTER, 10 East 101st st., New York, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (18), 2 years' experience from present employer, wishes position in wholesale house with opportunity of advancement. JAMES A. HARVEY, 72 E. Radford st., Yonkers, N. Y.

JAMES A. HARVEY, 72 E. Radford st., Yonkers, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

DESIRE position in small family of adults part time, to assist in light housekeeping in exchange for pleasant home. MRS. ANNA E. SEYMOUR, 403 Franklin av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARETAKERS-Man and wife want position in gentleman's home.

STEELE, Nolas, Point, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COLLEGE WOMAN desires position traveling as guide, companion, secretary, tutor, maid, any part of world; experienced traveler, cheerful, adaptable. G. N. BROCK, 1000 Franklin st., Boston.

COMPANION to grown up children; North German, refined, experienced, amiable disposition, teaches German, English; for information, please write to Mrs. E. H. BROWN, 45 E. Bissell av., Oak City, Pa. 31.

TOILET WORK-Position wanted by operator of high-class toilet; best references. MISS MARIE CLAYTON, 311 B. av., Rochester, Ind.

WOMAN (colored) wants work by the day or week; references. MRS. ELIA HOAGLAND, 50 W. 120th st., New York.

YOUNG woman of refinement and education, accustomed to her own home, but suddenly thrown on her own resources, earnestly desires position as practical attendant or housekeeper for one or two persons who would appreciate a person of refinement and adaptability; would go to any part of the world. Apply by letter only to J. A. HILL, 200 West 14th st., New York.

COMPANION-Young woman, thoroughly experienced in all branches of domestic position as companion, chambermaid or child's attendant; would travel or go to any part of the world; references. MISS EMMA MYRAN, 161 East 77th st., New York.

COMPANION-CHAPERONE-Experienced young woman, capable of practical chaperone and full care to young ladies desiring to study, visit or shop in New York and vicinity. E. COALE, 424 Hamilton pl., Tarrytown, N. Y.

COOK-First-class German cook, good references, wishes position by Sept. 15 or Oct. 1; \$20 month; MRS. EMMA V. DUNN, Chelsea-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

DESIGNER on ladies' dresses; experienced French original ideas; can make good on any proposition. MRS. JULIA BERG, 524 W. 132d st., New York City.

DRESSMAKER, good style, wishes employment. EMMY P. DOWNER, 530 West 143d st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, first-class 7 years' experience, desires work by the day; cuts, fits, remodels; city references. MRS. E. GARDNER, 10 W. 31st st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes employment; best references. MISS EMMA V. DUNN, 2225 5th av., New York, N. Y. 31.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted, 3 or 4 days week, cleaning, cooking, washing, ironing; best references. MRS. CHARLES T. SMITH, Box 17, Springfield or Melburn, or 13 N. Main st., Melburn, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER-Intelligent young woman, refined appearance, desires position as managing housekeeper in small family where servant is kept; references. MRS. VIES, 202 West 14th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER-Educated, refined woman (wants position as housekeeper to take full charge, or as companion to adult or children; best of references. MRS. MORE, 9 W. 86th st., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER-A lady, well qualified, wishes position as managing housekeeper. B. I. VAN LELLER, Monterey, 43d and Chester av., West Philadelphia, Pa. 31.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home, or will do general work few hours daily. MRS. LORETTA PHILLIPS, 424 West 132d st., New York.

SALESWOMAN (candy), experienced, desires position in Philadelphia; willing to accept total absence of salary. THOMAS STRENGER, 212 N. 4th st., Philadelphia.

STENOGRAPHER-Permanent situation desired by stenographer with 10 years' experience, commercial and secretarial. MISS A. M. GARRETT, room 6030, Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

STENOGRAPHER and secretary wants position in private office; educational degree; \$18-\$20 week; Newark or vicinity; references. ANGELO CHIRELLI, 215 E. 11th st., New York.

BOOTH, 76 Hillside av., Nutley, N. J. 31.

HELP WANTED-MALE

MECHANICAL draftsman-Experienced checker, conscientious, responsible man of about 25 wanted; give complete and detailed information as to education, experience, etc., nationality, whether now employed, etc., to Mr. E. H. BROWN, 45 E. Bissell av., Oak City, Pa. 31.

PAPERHANGER wanted; one familiar with inside painting desired; write stating experience. E. H. SEXTON, 829 Washington st., Easton, Pa. 31.

GENERAL WORK-Girl wanted in small flat; go home nights.

EDWARD QUINN, 1000 Franklin st., Boston.

GIRL-General housework; neat; sleep home; references.

MRS. O. KAYSER

News of Real Estate, Shipping and Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

A transaction has just been completed by which Boston is to have a new theater with seating capacity of 3000 and total improvements amounting to \$1,500,000. The property involved is located 1 to 4 Tremont row, corner of Howard street, and adjoining parcels 10, 18, 20 and 22 Howard street, containing in all 17,394 square feet of land with a total assessed valuation of \$754,500.

These estates were recently acquired by Edward C. Bradley and Rex A. Davis, who now convey them through a third party, in the interests of Nathan H. Gordon and Max Schoolman, already operating other amusement places in this city and throughout the country. It is the intention to demolish the old buildings at the expiration of present leases, which have about two years to run, and erect a store and office building facing Tremont row, with a theater in the rear, but having entrance and foyer on Tremont row. C. H. Blackall is the architect. Codman & Street, 15 State street, were the brokers, and will have charge of the new building.

WEST END SALES

Salvatore Patti has purchased from Israel Levine the 3½-story brick house at 14 Pitts street near Green street. It is assessed for \$8000 and the 1134 square feet of land included carries \$4300.

Charles S. Darnell has sold his estate, 22 Irving street, near Cambridge street, to Isaac Sheinberg et al., consisting of a 3½-story brick dwelling on 840 square feet of land, valued at \$5400 by the assessors, and \$2000 of that amount represents the land.

WEST ROXBURY AND ROXBURY

The Fairview Land Company has sold through Oscar Leveque trustee, a large tract of vacant land near Billings field, West Roxbury, having considerable frontage on the southwesterly side of La Grange street, comprising a total of 26 building lots and 188,351 square feet. The location is a good one and very accessible to steam cars and electric. The purchasers are Chester O. Dorchester and Benjamin B. Perkins, trustees of the Neighborhood Land Trust. Joseph Balch the broker.

Arthur P. Pearce is the buyer of four brick houses located 375 to 379 Washington street, corner of 64 Burnett street, West Roxbury, assessed in the name of Harris W. Wolfe for \$21,000, and the 5250 square feet of land included carries \$3400 of that amount.

Hilda Culbert has placed a deed on record from Julia A. Shea transferring the two and one half-story brick residence and frame stable, 90 Georgia street, corner Elm Hill avenue, Roxbury. There is a large lot containing 26,010 square feet that carries \$13,000 of the total assessed value of \$24,000.

Frank R. Shepard is the purchaser of six brick houses owned by Joseph J. Welch, deed coming through Edward J. Hickey, located 88 and 90 Fellows street, corner of and including 1 to 5 Desmond place. All taxed for \$13,000, with \$2300 of that amount on the 493 square feet of land.

The same buyer also takes title to an estate located 1 and 2 Davis place, near Albany street, Roxbury, consisting of two three-story well front brick houses and 2536 square feet of land. This property is assessed for \$6300, and \$1900 of it is land value.

DORCHESTER AND SOUTH BOSTON

The frame dwelling, 1051 Blue Hill avenue, corner of Randolph avenue, assessed to Ida Rogers, has passed into the possession of George E. Kimball. It includes 4000 square feet of land taxed for \$1400 which is part of the total \$6000.

Anne C. Reiley is the new owner of a frame dwelling on Lindsey street, near Waldeck street, Dorchester, deeded by Mary Terry. There is a ground area of 4800 square feet taxed for \$1200, and the total assessed value is \$4800.

Clara W. Dorr has sold her frame dwelling located 47-49 Ballou avenue, with lot extending through to Jones avenue, consisting of a frame dwelling and 3389 square feet of land. All assessed for \$3300, including \$500 on the land. Bennie G. Gore is the buyer.

Christian H. Lythaus has made another purchase in Dorchester of a frame dwelling and lot containing 4525 square feet, located 158 Whitfield street, near Park street. It is assessed for \$2500, and \$1100 of that amount is land value.

FRENCH SEEKING TO FREE CAPTIVES HELD BY EL HIBA

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Charles S. Darnell to Isaac Sheinberg et al., 14 Pitts st., q. 1.

Israel Levine to Salvatore Patti, Pitts st., q. 1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Frederick L. Gile, mtgee., to Frederick G. Gile, 1000 St. d., 8753.

Michael Masi to Mary Hagerty, Third st., w. 1.

Arthur P. Pearce to Harris Wolfe, I and N st., q. 1.

George P. Riley to John A. Finn, D and Ninth sts., q. 1.

EAST BOSTON

John F. Brown to Vito Casarano, Maverick st., q. 1.

Florence J. McCarthy, mtgee., to Florence J. McCarthy, 1000 St. d., 8753.

Edwin J. Watta to Frank R. Shepard, 2 Davis pl., d. 1.

Julia A. Shea to Hilda Culbert, Elm Hill av. and Georgia st., w. 1.

DORCHESTER

Mary G. Hurley, mtgee., to Mary G. Hurley, Burnham st., d. 1.

Mary G. Hurley, mtgee., to Mary G. Hurley, Burnham st., d. 1.

William Rogers to George E. Kimball, Blue Hill and Randolph sts., q. 1.

Abraham Bushnell to Louis Schlar, Arbutus st., q. 1.

Mary Terry to Anne C. Reiley, Lindsey st., w. 1.

Clifford M. Mowatt to Francis M. Billings, Montrose st., w. 1.

Celia W. Dorr to Benne G. Gore, Ballou and Jones avcs., w. 1.

Edward J. Watta to Frank R. Shepard, 2 Davis pl., d. 1.

George C. Thacher, mtgee., to Andrew Mack, Sydney and Hartland sts., d. 1.

Andrew Mack to William J. Gegan, Sydney and Hartland sts., q. 1.

Margaret A. Sinnott to Katherine F. Tenahan, Vista st., q. 1.

Harris Wolfe to Arthur P. Pearce, Washington and Burnett sts., q. 1.

WEST ROXBURY

Anna S. Curtis et al. to Fairview Land Co., La Grange st., d. 1.

Fairview Land Co. to Neighborhood Land Trust, La Grange st., d. 1.

CHARLESTOWN

Annie Pearson to Alfred E. Pearson, Harvard st., w. 1.

Declar B. Corcoran, tr., to Catherine J. Moore et al., Bunker Hill st., d. 1.

Catherine J. Moore et al. to Agnes M. Conant, Bunker Hill st., q. 1.

HYDE PARK

Lucy E. Topham to A. Waldo Rockwood, Holmead av., w. 1.

Eugene J. Buehler to James G. McGrath, street from Loring st., w. 1.

CHELSEA

Maurice Caro, mtgee., to Maurice Caro, Division st., d. 1.

Samuel Gelfand, Chelsea av. and Lynn st., d. 1.

Lillian Resenson to Dina Segal, Blossom st., rel. 1.

WINTHROP

Sarah A. Mundy to James F. O'Brien, Loring rd., w. 1.

Augustus P. Loring, tr., to Sarah A. Mundy, Loring rd., w. 1.

Sarah A. Mundy to James F. O'Brien, Loring rd., w. 1.

Marble L. Smith to Aurella C. Forger, Crystal Cove av., q. 1.

REVERE

Walter L. Muller et al., tr., to Angelina P. Paulina, Davis st., d. 1.

George W. Field et al. to William J. Dunton, Field av., d. 1.

Etta C. Temple to John M. Temple, d. 1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Sidway rd., 16, ward 25; Isabel P. Taylor, Newhall & Blevins; brick auto storage; Hyde Park av., 2000, ward 26; Andrew Westwood, 23, ward 23; Florence G. Packard, Peter McEwen; wood dwelling.

Housatonic st., 19, ward 23; F. W. Pacht, S. J. Rantula; wood dwelling.

Bonnetts st., 49, ward 2; Ciraco Zarrella; alter dwelling.

Interstate st., 38, ward 20; Mrs. J. K. Waters; alter dwelling.

Milk av., 70, ward 7; Postoffice Sq. Bldg. Trust; S. D. Kelley; alter office.

Lonsdale st., 35, ward 24; A. H. Ladd; Richmond st., 146-148, ward 6; Porto, Angelantonio & Co.; alter store and tenement.

Central st., 136, ward 6; Central Wharf & Wet Dock Co.; are mercantile.

Belleuve st., cor. Beaver st., ward 19; The Windsor School, Inc.; R. Clifton Sturges; alter school.

Union st., 91-93, ward 6; Southard estate; alter mercantile.

Arboretum, 22, ward 22; J. P. Campbell, H. H. Ramsay; wood dwelling.

AMERICANS ASK SUGAR RIGHTS

NEW YORK—A special cable despatch to the New York Sun from Constantinople says that an American financial group is reported to be negotiating with the Porte for the establishment of sugar factories in Turkey.

TANGIER, Morocco—Colonel Magnin, commanding the French force in the field against El Hiba, the south Moroccan pretender, sent an emissary to the latter today to inquire upon what terms he will surrender the French vice-consul, Jacques R. Maigret of Marrakesh, and the eight French officers who fell into his hands when he captured Marrakesh and proclaimed himself Sultan there.

According to the latest information received by Colonel Magnin the pretender has the prisoners under heavy guard to protect them from violence at his followers' hands. In the meantime the French do not wish to attack Marrakesh lest their countrymen should be slain.

THEATRICAL MAN ENJOINED

Royal R. Sheldon, formerly treasurer of the Chelmsford Theater Company, was restrained by an injunction issued by Judge Morton of the Superior court today on a bill brought by the company against him, from transferring his interest in the lease of the Gaiety Theater, 661 Washington street, to his wife, Jennie T. Sheldon, pending a hearing on the suit which is brought to reach a fund in the possession of the International Trust Company for the purpose of satisfying a claim of the theater company.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, Aug. 27

*Raisa Wilhelm II., for Bremen, Aug. 27

*Lufthansa, for Liverpool, Aug. 28

*Helm Olay, for Copenhagen, Aug. 29

*Baltic, for Liverpool, Aug. 29

*Aisla, for Liverpool, Aug. 29

*Kaiserin Augusta, for Victoria, Aug. 29

Hamburg, for Antwerp, Aug. 31

Minchanka, for Antwerp, Aug. 31

Argentina, for Naples-Trieste, Aug. 31

Alcona, for Naples-Genoa, Aug. 31

Bremen, for Bremen, Aug. 31

Columbia, for Glasgow, Aug. 31

Oceanic, for Southampton, Aug. 31

*Philadelphia, for Southampton, Aug. 31

*Kronland, for Dover-Antwerp, Aug. 31

Virginie, for Havre, Aug. 31

La Touraine, for Havre, Aug. 31

President Lincoln, for Hamburg, Aug. 31

Sailings from Boston

Cestrian, for Liverpool, Aug. 27

Arabic, for Liverpool, Aug. 27

Sachsen, for Liverpool, Aug. 27

Winifreda, for Liverpool, Aug. 31

Sailings from Philadelphia

Ancona, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 30

Memphis, for Mediterranean ports, Aug. 30

Sailings from Montreal

Lake Champlain, for Bristol, Aug. 27

Ascania, for Southampton, Aug. 27

Megantic, for Southampton, Aug. 31

Sailings from Liverpool

Carmartha, for New York, Aug. 27

Cymric, for Boston, Aug. 27

Haverford, for Philadelphia, Aug. 28

Canadian, for Boston, Aug. 29

Celtic, for New York, Aug. 29

Lake Manitoba, for Montreal, Aug. 29

Laurentine, for Montreal, Aug. 31

Mauretania, for New York, Aug. 31

Sailings from Southampton

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y., Aug. 28

Olympic, for New York, Aug. 28

Monticelli, for New York, Aug. 28

Victoria Louise, for New York, Aug. 30

Sailings from New York

*Lurline, for Honolulu, Aug. 31

*Manchuria, for Hongkong, Aug. 23

*Whiteline, for Honolulu, Aug. 28

*Chiyo Maru, for Hongkong, Aug. 28

*Awa Maru, for Hongkong, Aug. 27

Sailings from Hongkong

Kanakura Maru, for Seattle, Aug. 27

Persia, for San Francisco, Aug. 27

Sailings from Yokohama

Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, Aug. 31

Nile, for San Francisco, Aug. 30

Mongolia, for San Francisco, Aug. 27

Sailings from Manila

Protestants, for Tacoma, Aug. 28

*Carries United States mail.

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SHIPPING NEWS

Early tomorrow morning the Cunard

liner Franconia, Capt. C. A. Smith, is expected to reach her berth at East Boston from Liverpool and Queenstown. Wireless communication was established with the liner at 7 p. m. last evening when she was

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

STRENGTH OF ROAD'S BONDS REFLECT EARNING STABILITY

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh's 4½ Per Cents in Demand—Income Statement for Last Fiscal Period Shows Much Progress—Traffic Costs Checked

NEW YORK—In the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, published a few days ago, is contained sufficient evidence for the persistent strength of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh 4½ per cent bonds on the New York market. Furthermore, it emphasizes the fact that a certain class of inactive railroad bonds may be purchased by investors who are less interested in the day-to-day fluctuations of their securities than they are in the safety of the principal which they have invested.

In many respects the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh does not equal the records of roads which extend through its territory and which may be regarded as operating competitively with it, yet comparisons show that its 4½ per cent bonds have been on a far more stable basis than the issue of many others.

Thus, while there is a much lower freight and passenger density on the Rochester & Pittsburgh than on the Erie, Hocking Valley, Nickel Plate or Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, and while the system's gross earnings per mile have been on a lower ratio than on the competitive lines, the records show at the same time that the Rochester & Pittsburgh is compelled to pay out a smaller average in annual fixed charges than any of these others. Having a debt which calls for payment of only \$3300 per mile yearly, the company for the past 17 years has been able to report a good surplus over fixed charges, and in the statement for 1912 a new maximum amount is shown for the item of "balance after payment of fixed charges."

The income statement for the 12 months ended June 30, stands out in marked contrast to the majority of railroad accounts which are now coming to hand, and which are about to be published. Gross earnings, instead of falling short of 1911 or the year before, as so many of the earnings of the country's transportation systems did, rose for the first time above the \$10,000,000 mark, that figure being also surpassed by a wide margin. Net earnings also established a new high record, but the rapid enlargement of expenses cut down the amount of the gain considerably. Nevertheless, when considered in the light of exhibitions of other lines, the mere fact that a new high level was fixed is itself remarkable. And when, too, the amount of surplus remaining after the payment of fixed charges is shown to have been large enough to have paid approximately 90 per cent of the fixed charges over again, if such a thing were necessary, it

THE DEMAND FOR MONEY IS SCANT

It is an interesting fact that were it not for the scant demand for money by the leading bond and investment houses of the country rates might even now be higher. But bond houses as a rule are at present loathe of cash than of new issues; for the reason that new financing for many weeks has been practically negligible.

Bankers say that this situation has helped considerably in retarding the steady upward progress in rates, which still bid fair to go higher. Consequently if an investing demand springs up again this fall there should be given another stimulus to money, but at present such a demand has not been sighted.

In the same manner the call loan market may be said to be receiving latent support through the possibilities of an increased stock-market demand for money later in the fall. It is generally considered that with New York's weakened reserve position a sharp call loan demand might develop an interesting little flurry over the next quarter, Oct. 1. But in the meantime the stock and call loan markets slumber.

MUCH ACTIVITY AT RAIL MILLS

NEW YORK—Illinois Steel Company and Indian Steel Company, subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation, have sold sufficient rails to keep their mills in operation for rest of the year. Lackawanna Steel Company is practically out of the market for rails calling for delivery in 1912.

Pennsylvania Steel Company has practically sold its open hearth rail capacity for the year, and Carnegie Company has very little available capacity. One manufacturer says demand for rails by western roads for delivery next year is large, and that inquiries total close to 200,000 tons.

NEW YORK SUBWAYS

NEW YORK—Subway contracts aggregating \$62,000,000 are under way, and 5000 men are employed daily. Fourth avenue subway in Brooklyn is all but completed. The Center street loop in Manhattan is complete, except some work under the new municipal building. The most progress is shown in the Lexington avenue route.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANKS

LONDON—Liabilities of London-joint stock banks on deposits and current accounts amount to £500,475,140, compared with £497,952,753 a year ago. Cash on hand and at the banks is £77,373,958, against £78,358,336.

JAMES J. HILL HAS OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF FUTURE

Says Conditions Generally in the Northwest Are Excellent and Outlook Brightest in Several Years

NEW CONSTRUCTION

NEW YORK—James J. Hill, who came to New York for a flying visit, says of affairs in the Northwest: "General conditions are excellent, and the outlook better than for the past five or six years. The recent heavy rains have not damaged crops to any serious extent. What hurt they have done is confined to a few small localities. Jobbers are experiencing a good demand. In the past few years manufacturers have had to curtail their organizations to some degree, and these, of course, cannot be built up in a day."

Mr. Hill said that some congestion might be expected at Buffalo in moving crops, but declared that Great Northern has terminal facilities for taking care of three times the present traffic.

In the first three weeks of August, estimated gross of Great Northern increased about \$300,000 over last August. As it is the Great Northern's policy to bulk maintenance through the spring and up to the middle of August, so that all out-door work may be out of the way before the heavy grain movement sets in, the effect will be felt in operating expenses.

Great Northern expenditures for permanent work in the past are now bearing fruit, and in the next three or four years the outlay for permanent improvements should be considerably smaller. A short line is being constructed north of Niobe, N. D., into Canada, which will afford a connection with Grand Trunk Pacific line from Edmonton to Regina. Grand Trunk will run its own trains south from Regina to Minot, N. D. Thence Great Northern will take traffic east to Minneapolis and St. Paul, and thence over the Burlington to Chicago. From there, Grand Trunk can take the tonnage eastward on its own lines to Toronto and other eastern Canadian points. This is a shorter and more direct line to Toronto from Edmonton than the route east through Canada.

Great Northern is building several extensions and is busy on its alternate routes that start east of New Rockford, N. D., and runs west through Montana to Benham, where connection is made with the existing Great Northern line running north. Completion of this alternate line will be effected by construction of a road from Augusta, Mont., north of Java, where connection is made with the present main line. In about a month this line will be ready for trains from Java to Lewistown. Grading has been done on the stretch between the Yellowstone and Missouri rivers in North Dakota.

MORE INQUIRIES FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Wabash is making inquiries for 500 gondolas. Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic is reported to have ordered 100 freight cars from the American Car & Foundry Company and an unconfirmed report also states that Great Northern has ordered 3500 freight cars from Haskell & Barker.

The American Locomotive Company reports an order from Wabash for 20 mikado engines. Baldwin Locomotive Company has received an order from Burlington for 25 mikados and it is reported Southern Pacific has ordered 30 engines from this company. Pennsylvania lines west are said to be in the market for 50 locomotives and Canadian Northern is also inquiring for additional motive power.

BIG FRUIT CROPS IN WEST

DENVER—The Colorado-Utah 1912 fruit crop will be at least twice as large as that of any previous year. It is estimated that on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad in western Colorado there will be between 9000 and 10,000 cars of fruit, consisting of peaches, pears, apricots, plums, cantaloupes and apples, to be moved between the first of September and the end of the season. In Utah the crop will approximate 3000 cars.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

NEW YORK—The following statement has been issued from the office of Henry Walters, chairman of Louisville & Nashville board: "There is no foundation, whatever, for the statement that the Louisville & Nashville contemplates in any form whatever buying or controlling 'the Cotton Belt road.'"

AVERAGE BRITISH WHEAT PRICE

NEW YORK—Average British wheat prices, according to Borbush, for the week ending Aug. 13, were 39s. 2d., for quarters of 480 pounds each. A month ago the average was 38s. 10d., a year ago 32s., two years ago 33s. 9d., and three years ago 44s. 9d. a quarter.

ADVANCE IN LEAD

NEW YORK—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced the price of lead from \$4.50 to \$4.65 per 100 pounds.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table given below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one-half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), we compute what may be called actual reserve at present, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserves in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact.

No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

	Aug. 24	Aug. 17	Aug. 24
	Legal	Legal	Actual
Union	25.7	25.7	28.8
Old Boston	25.7	25.7	28.2
New England	25.0	24.0	27.5
State	25.0	24.0	27.5
Atlantic	26.0	26.1	28.3
Merchants	23.5	23.5	23.6
Second	25.0	25.1	27.5
Shawmut	25.7	25.6	28.4
Commerce	25.2	25.1	28.0
Wellesley & Adams	25.2	25.1	28.0
Elliot	25.1	25.3	27.9
Boynton	25.1	25.5	27.3
First	25.1	25.2	27.6
Security	25.5	25.6	30.0
Winthrop	25.6	27.1	30.0
Commercial	25.5	25.5	27.5
Average	25.4	25.5	27.5

Average legal reserve is 25 per cent lower and average actual reserve is 2 per cent lower than a week ago. Nine of the 16 banks are stronger than last week in legal reserve and 7 in actual reserve. Two banks are below the 25 per cent legal reserve, against two below last week.

SHORTAGE OF HARVEST HANDS

MINNEAPOLIS—"In the past 30 days we sent 6000 men, or 200 a day, out of Minneapolis to work on our double-tracking and other construction work and today we are no better off for men than when we started," said General Superintendent Foster of St. Paul road, in recounting what is probably the most remarkable free transportation episode in American railroading in which these men, by signing as laborers, secured free transportation to the grain fields. "Some got off the trains before the stations were reached," Mr. Foster said. "Some worked a day or two and then left. We are in despair about getting men now, but are consoling ourselves with the thought that some of them will come back to the right of way and ask for work when the harvest is over, and that we probably did more than any other road in the Northwest, indirectly, to get men into the harvest fields. But it has been a bad handicap to our double-tracking work and also to work in the farther West, in Montana."

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 27)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—J. G. Koehlerschmidt; F. S. Ringhamton, N. Y.—W. L. and W. A. Heroult; U. S.—E. R. Munroe; U. S. Birmingham, Ill.—J. W. Bailey; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—J. H. Finley; Essex, Charles, F. A. Case and S. W. Longmire of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer St. Columbia, S. C.—J. B. Meyer; Essex, Cincinnati—L. Runkel; Essex, Cincinnati—J. Ginsberg of Marks Shoe & Mer. Co.; Essex, Cincinnati—M. Israel of K. & C. Shoe Co.; U. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—G. T. and A. Gaines; Essex, Knoxville, Tenn.—H. S. Kincaid; Essex, Louisville—Fred Levy of Levy Bros.; Tour. Orleans, La.—I. Kohlman of I. Kohlman & Co.; Adams, Pittsburgh, Pa.—G. C. and M. W. Kriedel; San Francisco, Cal.—H. Collinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. Spartanburg, S. C.—Abe Goldberg; Essex, Spartanburg, S. C.—H. Ogust; Essex, W. C. H. Weger; U. S. Wilmington, N. C.—L. McMillan; Essex, Wilson, N. C.—G. T. Fulghum; U. S. W. C. H. Weger; U. S. F. and H. C. and J. W. Jenkins; U. S. LEATHER BUYERS Leicester, Eng.—Arthur T. Porter, U. S. Rochester, N. Y.—A. J. Bolton; Essex.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING

NEW YORK—Net earnings of Corn Products Refining Company show no increase compared with a year ago. Returns are about the same, notwithstanding unusually high prices for cash corn. The glucose companies consume about one sixth of the cash corn sold, or close to 60,000,000 bushels a year. They have been paying around 84 cents a bushel. Cash corn is reported very scarce, although the large corn crop assures lower prices later.

SPAIN TO TAKE OVER RAILWAYS

NEW YORK—A Madrid special cable dispatch to the New York Sun states that King Alfonso has approved the measure introduced in the Cortes for the acquisition of the railways by the state. A similar measure was prepared some time ago, but the railways then considered the terms altogether inadequate.

PIG IRON STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA—It is estimated that stocks of iron in this country are from 1,200,000 to 1,400,000 tons, about equally divided between steel companies and merchant firms, although some authorities think these figures are a little high.

SECURITIES MARKET NOT FAVORABLE FOR SHORT TERM NOTES

NEW YORK—Chicago & Western Indiana has plans to issue \$10,000,000 three-year 5 per cent notes secured by deposit of some of its recently authorized \$200,000,000 bonds, but they are not expected to be brought out at this time.

Chicago & Northwestern authorized \$10,000,000 equipment securities early in the year and has ordered close to that amount of equipment, yet this issue is not likely to be sold for a few months yet. These facts are commentaries on the present condition of the market for short term securities as well as on the general bond market.

While banks may not be selling any of their short term securities at present they are liquidating on their long term 4 per cent bonds and a continued demand for funds for commercial business throughout the country may force them to dispose of some of the large amount of notes they took on a year and more ago.

From the high point of the year, reached around the first of February, prices of short term securities have declined almost steadily. With the exception of Amalgamated Copper 5 per cent notes, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, all the more active short term issues are selling lower than they were the first of the month.

The following table shows the changes in the short term security market this year as represented by the yield of 11 active issues on Feb. 10, Aug. 1 and the present time:

	Yield	Feb. 10	Aug. 1	Present
Amalg. Cop. 5s.	Apr. 13	4.00	4.00	4.40
Balt. & Ohio 4½s.	June 13	3.90	4.30	4.35
Ches. & Ohio 4½s.	June 14	4.20	4.75	4.60
Chic. El. 5s.	July 11	5.45	5.10	6.40
Erie 5s.	Apr. 14	5.05	5.35	5.45
Gen. 5s.	Oct. 14	4.90	5.05	5.15
Lack. Steel 5s.	Mar. 15	7.50	7.25	7.30
M. K. & T. 5s.	Mar. 13	4.80	6.05	6.10
Missouri Pac. 5s.	June 14	6.40	7.50	7.80
N. Y. Central 4½s.	Mar. 14	4.05	4.50	4.90
Southern Ry. 5s.	Feb. 13	3.50	4.45	4.50

CHESAPEAKE'S EXPANSION PLAN

RICHMOND, Va.—Beginning early next year, two branch roads of the Chesapeake & Ohio will be built in Kentucky, mainly to develop coal properties. These new branches will aggregate between 25 and 50 miles.

According to President George W. Stevens, the coal developed in the Elk-horn and Big Sandy valleys, passing through Ohio to the Great lakes and the West, is steadily increasing. It is used by manufacturing industries of all kinds in the West. When the connection with the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio is made at Elk Horn City, Ky., opening the Ryan holdings in Russell and Dickenson counties, Va., this will be largely increased.

In response to a question whether the Chesapeake & Ohio had spent millions of dollars in "bottling up" the Kentucky coal fields, and that the Louisville & Nashville had slipped in with an extension from the Lexington & Eastern, Mr. Stevens is quoted as saying:—

"This is news to me. We have made no attempt to 'bottle up' the coal fields in Kentucky or any other place. We built the Big Sandy road expressly for the purpose of developing the coal fields in eastern Kentucky. We have never thought of preventing any other roads that want to come from coming into these fields. The Louisville & Nashville can get into the field at any time it wishes."

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is reported dull and easy with spot quotations reduced to 42½¢ ex. yard. A correspondingly easy condition was noted in the Savannah market.

Rosin—Jobbing parcels are moving in a routine way but the market otherwise is quiet and uninteresting without important change in values. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.55, Gen Sam E \$6.65, Graded B \$6.70, D \$7.15, F \$7.55, G \$7.40, H \$7.45, I \$7.50, K \$7.60, M \$7.70, N \$7.85, WG \$8.15, VVW \$8.30.

Tar and pitch—Only small sales are reported and the market is quiet with quotations unchanged at \$5.50/\$5.75 for tar and \$4.42/\$4.50 for pitch.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 32s. Rosins, common, 16s. 6d.

LONDON—Turpentine firm at 31s. 3d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s. 6d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 19s. 6d.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$8.10; spirits, machine steady at 39c. Tar firm at \$2.10; turpentine hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.75; virgin, \$4.75.

CLEARING HOUSE

New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par. Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding period in 1911 as follows:

	1912	1911
Exchanges	\$23,387,013	\$24,451,862
Balance	1,413,806	1,624,343

United States sub-treasury shows a credit balance at the clearing house today of \$197,007.

CANADIAN BANK DEAL

OTTAWA—The government has approved the purchase of the Traders Bank by the Royal Bank.

PRICES CONTINUE STRONG FOR VARIOUS LINES OF FOOTWEAR

Buying for Future Needs Has Not Yet Started but Early Activity Is Anticipated—Leather Market Shows No Indication of Yielding

The shoe and leather markets continue exceptionally strong. The former is approaching a period when buying must pass from a conservative to an active condition and prices accepted or qualities reduced as may best suit the demand of the different sections of the country. While a fair volume of trade has been reported thus far this month, it is not related to the anticipated demands of the opening season of 1913, but attributed to the present prosperity of the country at large.

As caution has been exercised by the buyers for several seasons, shoe stocks are below normal and it does not take an extraordinary demand to oblige buyers to replenish their warehouses, so the orders of the last two months come largely from the present encouraging outlook.

What the future may reveal regarding values the mercantile prophets cannot with any degree of certainty assume to predict. The steady climb of leather prices for the past year has quieted the pessimist and surpassed the expectations of the optimist, until those whose interests are affected thereby operate their business upon the facts as they are quoted day by day.

There have been efforts made to place shoe contracts for January delivery, but manufacturers are declining such, as leather cannot be bought on terms sufficiently advantageous to warrant it. Orders for early delivery are acceptable, but a careful attitude even then is noticeable; as a matter of fact the manufacturers are taking a cautious, defensive course, therefore the efforts of the larger operators to obtain concessions in price, terms or any other special advantage are at present unavailing.

All interchanges regarding the situation make it appear that, as an increase in the leather supply is known to be unlikely for some time to come, and the assertions of tanners that the maximum of prices has not been reached, shoe values must continue to advance, especially so when it is considered that a large number of orders are now being held back, which when trade requirements oblige them to be placed, will force factory buyers to market sufficient supplies to cover accepted orders. Therefore the limit of appreciation is beyond conjecture and what appears high today may have a different aspect tomorrow. This condition has been experienced since samples were purchased in June and there are many reasons why a repetition of it may occur this fall.

Manufacturers of men's fine shoes have been in receipt of orders sufficient to give additional factory activity. As most of them cater to both wholesale and retail trades, their business is not an indication of the general market conditions. The men now on the road for the retail trade are doing finely, and in most cases the new prices have not retarded their business to any appreciable extent. Men's medium stylish shoes are improving in volume of trade every week. The buyers are fairly reasonable in their demands and several fair sized contracts have been accepted. Prices are not stable. Quotations change as leather advances.

Makers of men's heavy shoes cut from elk, chrome side leather, kangaroo, satin and split are extremely cautious in naming prices on large deals, and look the stock market over carefully before doing so. Thus far only few large orders have been secured. Prices are very firm with rights reserved to advance without notice.

The warm goods trade is holding up very well, orders are daily received and the season is already a record one. While the rise in felt values is but little, felt shoes having leather foxing feel the advance, and manufacturers have raised the prices of such from 2½ to 10 cents per pair according to the quality of the foxings.

Ladies' footwear is having an ordinary but steady demand, and all of the factories are running fairly well. Here again new price lists stunt the volume of orders and effect the size of what are received materially. A few contracts for 1913 were reported which made a liberal total.

Haverhill is reaping the benefits which the boot business brought it, and factories now have a much longer run of

activity than when low cuts were the principal product. Lynn shoes are in good request, the reputation for good work prejudicing the trade to their advantage. The factories average well concerning business, and a large number of shoes is now going through the works. Hampered as Lynn has been by the labor troubles which have been the cause of over 20 large concerns moving elsewhere, it is remarkable that it still holds the leading place over all other cities as a center for ladies' footwear. Prices have advanced and no quotations are guaranteed beyond a stated time.

Misses' and children's shoes had little new business the past week and the factories are not over busy. The advanced price since the June sale of samples is given as a reason for the present conditions.

All that can be said regarding the leather business would be a repetition of previous reports. Prices are very strong with an advance on some grades. Hemlock sole leather has a weekly trade varying little in size of lots or total volume. Green salted sides, packers' tanery run, were quoted at 28-29; country 20, 27, 28; dry sides, heavy, 23, 25, 26; mediums, 22, 24, 25.

These prices had an ill effect upon the cable business and several orders are held back in consequence of them. Union backs are selling well, both to manufacturers and sole cutters. Prices, though strong, did not exceed those of last week.

Oak sole leather also had a good week's business, several of the lots having been exceptionally large. Stocks are low and buyers have to wait.

Calf skins are in good demand and there is some complaint about slow deliveries. Colors are still behind in shipments with little prospect of an immediate relief. Prices are now so high for all grades of calf skins that substituting is going on to a large extent.

Side upper leather is moving freely, all grades about equally so. Dealers have full control of the market, dictating prices, quantities and deliveries. There is a good call for hark tanned upper leather, the price bringing this tannage a volume of trade which would go to chrome leather were conditions ordinary.

The split leather market resembles the others in strength, stock available for shipment, and slow deliveries. The black wax split which was slow two years ago is now sold ahead of production. The ooze finished split advanced another cent last week. The demand is large enough to forbid making positive dates of shipment.

Patent calf is selling well, and japanners are running their plants full time. Prices are now high enough to oblige some customers to make a selection from the light run of patent side leather which works to the advantage of that grade, as the call for patent side leather has fallen off.

Glazed kid is meeting with a demand for the two extremes which is encouraging to the finishers. Unless reports from the shoe manufacturers are exaggerated, the glazed kid business will experience a better trade proportionately for the next four months than it has for the past four years.

Owing to the strength of prices now manifested in all lines of footwear, quite a number of buyers from the South and West will be in this city in September.

PROFIT-SHARING

SHARON—President Campbell of Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company says of division of profits with employees which has been a custom for several years: "While the year ending June 30 last showed the smallest earnings in recent years compared with capital invested, yet there will be a division in profits with employees."

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

WINNIPEG—To prepare sufficient accommodation for wheat moving east, Grand Trunk Pacific is rushing work on its line to the lakes at Transcona. Transcona yards now have a capacity of 3000 cars and this can be increased as traffic demands.

SUMMER CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for the summer months may be supplied with the Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city. Send notice to

Circulation Department
THE MONITOR
BOSTON
MASS.

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BONUS UPON ENGLISH WHEAT IS URGED BY CHARLES BATHURST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In a speech delivered at Chislehurst, Charles Bathurst, who is well known for the part he takes in debates in Parliament on agricultural matters, advocated a bonus on home-grown wheat with the object, primarily, of supplementing the small amount of wheat stored in England, a deficiency which would be a serious matter in time of war.

Few people, he said, realized how very small this amount was. The royal commission in 1905 had reported that Britain could never rely, in existing circumstances, on having more than six weeks' supply of food in the country; in fact, at certain periods of the year, about August, there was not more than three or four weeks' supply. It was at such times that they ought to put a premium on the storage in England of wheat, preferably home-grown wheat, which would be available for national purposes.

The only way this could be done was to give a direct inducement to the wheat-growers in England to grow wheat, by insuring that they would grow it at a profit. There had been no certainty of profit for wheat-growers in England when wheat had been put upon the market at less than 35 shillings a quarter, but if the difference between this sum and the market price of wheat was given as a bonus to wheat-growers, they should not only be doing a patriotic act, but should have a reviving country population, and should be able to guarantee good and increasing wages, and to repair dilapidated cottages.

Tariff reformers advocated a tax of 2 shillings a quarter upon imported foreign wheat, allowing wheat from the dominions to come in free. If the whole of the proceeds of that tax were applied towards the bonus upon English-grown wheat it would satisfy the dominions while giving the desired encouragement to the production of wheat at home, and would, he said, have the effect of keeping down the price of bread in England. Mr. Bathurst went on to express a hope that Unionists would make the policy he had outlined their own.

NUMBER OF OVERSEA BUYERS OF WOOL IN AUSTRALIA GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Despite the large increase in the area utilized for wheat and fruit growing, the pastoral industry still provides a means for the profitable investment of capital in South Australia. This is evidenced by the fact that the export of wool from the state increased from 52,206,225 pounds in 1909-10 to 58,039,929 pounds for the 1911-12 season.

For the whole of Australasia the export for the past year totaled 832,761,846 pounds, as against 820,012,449 pounds in 1910-11, and 816,861,665 pounds in 1909-10. Notwithstanding that values further declined, the value of the exports for the past season reached the large total of £29,591,874.

The success of the wool sales in the capitals of the states of the commonwealth continues unabated, they being attended by an increasingly large number of buyers from manufacturing countries. The amount realized on the sold wool in Australasia for the past season was £22,082,090, and the quantity sold in Adelaide during the last three seasons was: 1909-10, 135,885 bales; 1910-11, 145,049 bales; 1911-12, 147,375 bales.

BELGIUM WILL ADD 18 NEW BATTERIES

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The decision of General Michel, the minister for war, to establish on a war footing 18 new batteries is the first step in the reorganization and augmentation of the armaments of the Belgian military forces.

The last artillery reorganization took place under the rules brought into force in October, 1910. The artillery has consisted up till now of four brigades, each of two regiments, each regiment including six field batteries. There are 12 reserve field batteries, whilst the horse batteries are four in number.

LOCH DOCHART CASTLE PRIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

PERTH, Scotland—Loch Dochart castle, which was built in the thirteenth century on an island in the loch of the same name and is associated with the famous Rob Roy, has now been taken in hand by the Scottish Historical Antiquarian Association, and is being renovated so as to ensure its permanency.

ANOTHER JUDGE PROMISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The prime minister has announced that an additional judge will be appointed. This news will please litigants in the Kings bench division, where work has fallen into arrears.

CORPORATION OF KILKENNY ENTERTAINS IRISH SOCIETY



(Copyright by Lawrence, Dublin)

View of famous Kilkenny castle from the water, showing it in picturesque setting

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—When a deputation from the Irish Society of London visited Kilkenny, on the invitation of the Countess Dowager of Desart, it was received and very hospitably entertained by the mayor and corporation and citizens of Kilkenny. The important part of the society has played in the revival of Irish literature was commented on, as well as the many distinguished Irish names which have been on its literary roll.

In responding to the address of welcome, Mr. Graves, president of the society, spoke of the antiquity of Kilkenny, which has been notable all through the history of Ireland. Tradition gives the date of 743 for the building of part of

its castle. He referred to the great work accomplished by Capt. Orway Cuffe in recent years in uniting all classes and creeds in Kilkenny in a most delightful way, so that instead of being a city of Kilkenny cats, it is a city of unity and concord.

Another speaker noted the industrial revival in Kilkenny, which shows a spirit of business and commerce and promises a great industrial future, when all the workers will have a share in the wealth and prosperity of the country.

After inspecting various antiquities, the visitors were shown the woolen mills and other industries, and the model village, and were entertained with songs, children's dances and recitations, and an Irish play in the theater.

GREEK COUNCILORS WANT REFORMS IN ISLE OF CYPRUS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Three members of the legislative council of Cyprus have come to London as a deputation from the Greek population of that island for the purpose of urging certain demands for reform on the British government.

Cyprus, it may be mentioned, was occupied by Great Britain under the convention concluded with Turkey in 1878, and an annual tribute of £20,000 is paid to the Sultan. Great Britain contributed £30,000 last year toward this sum, leaving £42,000 to be provided by Cyprus.

The island is administered by a high commissioner with an executive council of 18, of whom 12 are elected. It is primarily with the object of increasing the Greek representation on the latter body that the deputation has come to England.

At the time the constitution was granted to Cyprus, a member of the deputation explained to a representative of the Standard, the proportion of

Greeks to Turks was three to one; now, he said, the Greeks are nine times as numerous as the Turks. They therefore ask the government to give them a representation proportionate to their increased numerical preponderance. They also ask for the right to amend the budget introduced by the government, as well as the right to introduce any bill to the council.

Cyprus, it appears, is not making headway from the point of view of material prosperity. The only means of communication with Europe is via Egypt, and even that only once a week. There are 700 villages in the island, but less than a hundred of these can boast of a postoffice, while none have either telegraphs or telephones. The Greek population of the island, moreover, spends as much as £25,000 yearly on education, the government grant never amounting to more than £3000.

In spite of the various grievances of the population, however, the spokesman of the deputation was enthusiastic with regard to the British administration of the island.

BOERS AND BRITONS GAIN CAMARADERIE IN TRAINING SCHOOL

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—An indication that the Union of South Africa is increasingly becoming a union not in name alone but in fact, was provided by some remarks made by General Beyers, commandant-general of the South African citizen force, previous to his departure for Europe to attend the English and Swiss maneuvers.

The general referred with enthusiasm to the excellent start which had been made by the officers training school at Bloemfontein, and paid a warm tribute to the ability and tact of General Aston as head of the school.

From his personal experience, he added, he knew many of the officers who were now studying at the school to have been regular firebrands in the past as far as their racial and political sympathies were concerned, and this remark applied to both nationalities alike. Now, however, thanks largely to the judgment and "savoir faire" of General Aston, together with the harmonizing influence of association and of working together in a common cause, these same men were getting on admirably together and developing a regular sense of "camaraderie."

CADETS' WORK IS PRAISED

(Special to the Monitor)

SALISBURY, Eng.—The 3000 school boys from some 65 public schools in all parts of England, who have been camping out at Tidworth Pennington, on Salisbury plain, have now returned home. Colonel Fortescue, the brigadier, has expressed himself as well pleased with the work of the cadets during their encampment. They have been given a good name for keenness in the trying field operations with the regular troops.

GREAT LOETSCHBERG TUNNEL TO BE OPEN ON DAY APPOINTED

(Special to the Monitor)

GENEVA, Switzerland—All the lining, the laying of the rails, and other work in connection with the nine and a half miles of the Loetschberg tunnel, is now completed, and no fears are entertained that it will not be quite ready for traffic on the date appointed, viz. May 1, 1913. The engines for the Bernese Loetschberg-Simplon Railway are of Swiss construction, and these are already in use on the Spiez-Frutigen section.

The approach lines to the Loetschberg tunnel are not yet completed. The principal difficulties which have been overcome on the northern approach have been the mile-long long tunnel, and the mighty viaduct of granite, the former presenting more problems to the engineers than all the rest of the line put together. A special cable railway had to be built for conveying the plant up to the portal of the tunnel.

The greatest harmony has prevailed amongst the workmen and their employers throughout the long building operations. The thousands of Italian laborers who have done the work have now dispersed, only a couple of hundred remaining to complete the placing of the electric plant. A Swiss firm was responsible for the contract work which has been so well accomplished.

QUEENSLAND HAS PRACTICAL MEN TO AID FARMERS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—A new scheme of agricultural instruction is being put into operation in the principal farming and dairying centers of the state for the benefit of farmers who have no opportunity of attending an agricultural college, or studying the work done at state farms. The intention of the agricultural department is to send out experts to establish classes for instruction in practical agriculture, practical dairying and veterinary science.

POPPY GROWING RENEWED IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—From the Province of Hunan come numerous instances of the renewed cultivation of the poppy. The officials appointed by the government to destroy the crop are vehemently opposed by the people. Before the revolution the Chinese were successfully compelled to conform to the law regarding the growing of the poppy, but conditions lately have not been favorable to the strict enforcement of law, and in consequence poppy cultivation has been widespread this season and smuggling is a general practice.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN NAVY PACT EXCITES VIENNA

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—There is considerable excitement in the Austrian capital on the subject of the naval convention which has recently been entered into between France and Russia. The idea that the naval activities of the two countries are to be combined in the Mediterranean in addition to the Baltic, has opened up the strategic question as to the ultimate intentions of St. Petersburg. If the Russian fleet is to be made effective for the purpose of the dual alliance or the triple entente in the Mediterranean, it can only be by the opening of the Dardanelles to Russia and the practical establishment of a naval base in the Mediterranean.

Such a reversal of the traditional British policy causes considerable uneasiness in the Ballplatz, and it is pointed out that in the immediate future the triple entente could put 54 ships into commission in the Mediterranean against the 24 which would be produced by a joint Austro-Italian mobilization.

This, however, is counting on a consideration which the Austrian by no means regards as probable, and that is that in the event of hostilities Italy would be likely to declare war in support of her ally against France and England. It is a curious fact that at the back of the triple alliance there is a deep suspicion of Italy, just as at the back of the triple entente there is an equally deep suspicion of Russia.

In all human judgment it is difficult to see what really Austria is afraid of. In the event of a war between the whole forces of the triple alliance and the triple entente, the triple alliance would stand no chance at all, so that the feverish haste to construct Austrian dreadnoughts is a policy which it is really not very easy to understand, especially as this increase on the part of a member of the triple alliance would inevitably lead to an increase by the parties of the triple entente.

In addition to this the possibility of

a war on such lines is really outside practical politics, and therefore those who regard the experiment as a purely political specific for the generation of the necessary driving power to carry the votes for the new dreadnoughts, are perhaps not entirely out in their calculations.

SPAIN CLAIMING KAID AS PROTEGE

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRID, Spain—The attempted capture of the Kaid Trahi by the French troops is being commented upon in Madrid, as it is still affirmed that the Kaid is a Spanish protegee, and that the protest made by the Spanish consul was ignored by the French and Moroccan authorities.

Senor Padilla, the acting minister at Tangier, has left for Mazagan to gain reliable information as to what really occurred. The anxiety of the Spanish government to clear up the question arises from the wish to remove any possible cause of friction before the signing of the treaty with France.

ANCIENT PORTICO TO BE KEPT

(Special to the Monitor)

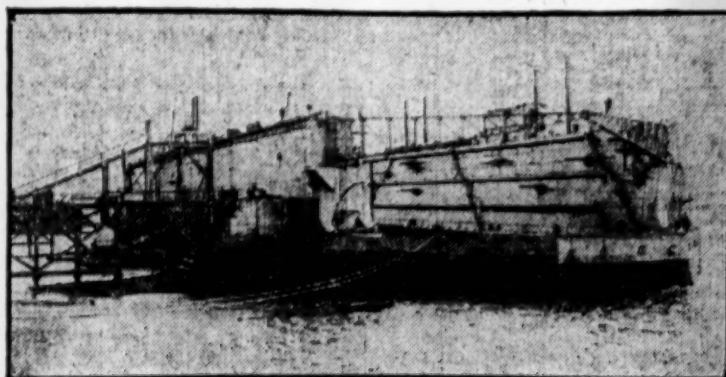
LONDON—The old general post office at St. Martin's le Grand is being demolished, and since the portico and pediment, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, are considered worthy of preservation, Earl Beauchamp, the first commissioner, has offered them for erection in the proposed Shadwell Park.

EMPIRE BOND STRENGTHENED

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—At an enthusiastic meeting which included representatives of all parties in the Australian Senate and House of Representatives an Australian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association was formed at Melbourne.

CANADA'S NEW FLOATING DOCK WILL TAKE LARGEST WARSHIP



(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

The new floating dock for Canada, lying at Barrow-in-Furness, which will hold battleship

(Special to the Monitor)

BARROW-IN-FURNESS, England—The great floating dock designed and constructed for the Dominion of Canada is now completed and ready to start on its journey across the Atlantic, to Montreal, where it will be eventually stationed.

This enormous structure is capable of taking the largest battleship built or in course of construction; it measures 600 feet in length, 105 feet in width and is 60 feet deep and draws 32 feet of water. It is expected that the journey from England to Montreal will occupy about two months.

NEW GOVERNMENT STATIONERY OFFICES TO BE OF CONCRETE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The council of the duchy of Cornwall are taking active measures to improve the estates of the duchy to the south of the river Thames, but the most striking of the alterations that are going on in this district are the works in progress in connection with the government stationery office.

Many people walking on the north side of the Thames will probably have speculated as to the meaning of the great lattice girder erections which stand out against the sky a short way back from the south bank of the river, and it will be of interest to such people to know that these are the galleys which have been erected by the contractors to facilitate the construction of the building which is to act as a receiving and distributing center for government stationery.

Seeing that the government stationery bill, according to a return issued recently, amounts to about £1,000,000 per annum, the fact that the new structure will occupy an area of some 80,000 superficial feet and cost about £125,000, does not seem unduly extravagant.

The building will be constructed throughout of reinforced concrete, which was successfully employed in the erection of the new general postoffice. This material, which is a mixture of concrete and steel, is not only strong, durable, and fire-resisting, but also economical, and the thickness which it would be possible to give to the walls in buildings of this nature allows the maximum floor space to be secured. The basement has already been constructed, and it is hoped to complete the building before the end of next year.

Mr. Redmond's speech in Dublin in 1911, when he said that he wanted the Irish party to be representative of every class in the country.

An amendment postponing the consideration of the resolution was moved by Mr. O'Beirne and seconded by Mr. Swaine. Alderman Cotton, M. P., speaking to the amendment, said he knew what was going on at Westminster and he could not but feel that the passing of such a resolution as the original motion by the chief municipality of Ireland might cause misunderstanding.

PREFECT OF POLICE OF PARIS REGULATES AEROPLANE FLIGHTS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The prefect of police has just signed a new set of regulations that will apply to all kinds of aeroplanes and balloons which have been issued in pursuance of the ministerial decree of 1911.

Article 1 prohibits the pilots of all balloons or aeroplanes from descending within the limits of the city of Paris. With regard to the various communes in the department of the Seine it is also prohibited to descend at a distance of less than 500 meters of any group of houses except in the case of an aerodrome authorized by the prefecture and even then certain hours are specified.

Article 2 prohibits airmen from flying over the city of Paris or the communes of the department of the Seine at a height less than sufficient, in the event of any accident to the motor, to enable the pilot to descend in a "volplane" which will land him beyond inhabited houses.

In case of non-compliance with these conditions the offender will not be allowed to make any further flight until he has obtained a special license to do so.

GOVERNMENT ACTION IS SAID TO OVERRIDE CONCILIATION BOARD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A report by a special committee of the London Chamber of Commerce has been forwarded to the president of the Board of Trade, in which the opinion is expressed "that the direct intervention of the government in labor disputes when voluntary conciliation boards exist is most undesirable except in cases of national emergency."

This opinion is partly based on the fact mentioned in the report, that, notwithstanding the existence of awards made by the London board in respect of the Thames lightermen, by which employers and employed were bound to give notice of termination and to refer any disputes to that board, the Board of Trade intervened during the parties and concluded a fresh arrangement with them during the dock strike of 1911.

This, says the report, was the first instance during the 20 years of the board's existence where one of its awards had been violated, and where a government department had directly intervened in a matter which was properly within the sphere of a district conciliation board. The report recommends that a conference of representatives of voluntary district and other conciliation boards at present in existence should be held with the object of arranging for additional boards where these were not already provided for.

PENSION CONGRESS AT HAGUE ADMIRES LLOYD-GEORGE WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—When the pensions committee met at The Hague the president read a letter from Mr. Lloyd-George expressing his sympathy with the old-age pensions movement in Holland. Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking of the working of the act in the British Isles, said that the pensioners had received great benefits and now, instead of feeling that they were a burden upon their relatives, they could enter their homes with the comfortable feeling that they were paying their own way.

Mr. Evans, a member of the Eighty Club, after explaining the working and scope of the old-age pensions act, said no one at present dreamed of undoing this excellent legislative work.

Finally, on the motion of a Dutch member, it was decided to send a telegram to Mr. Lloyd-George from the congress assembled at The Hague on Aug. 3, representing 300,000 Dutchmen, thanking him for his letter and expressing its respectful admiration for all those Englishmen who, by their honorable labors, have established such a system of state pensions.

The resolution was passed amid loud and continued applause.

LEGISLATORS KNOW CANADA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Of the members of Parliament who planned to go to Canada in the recess, some are familiar with the country. Hamar Greenwood and J. A. Baker were born there. Mr. Greenwood's father was a Canadian barrister, and he himself was educated in the country, serving in the department of agriculture and in the Canadian militia. Mr. Macmaster was a well-known barrister in Canada before he became one at Lincoln's Inn, and Norton Griffiths has large business interests there.

YUAN TURNS TO EMPRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—Yuan Shi-Kai, the president of China, has appealed to the ex-Empress to endeavor to use her influence with the Mongols with the object of inducing them to cancel their declaration of independence.

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THE HOME FORUM

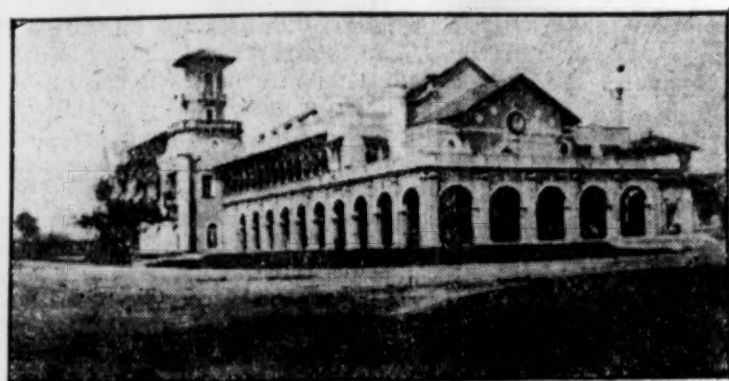
From "Emerson"

FARTHER horizons every year.
O tossing pines which surge and wave
Through summer's sun and winter's
chill,
With purpose staunch and dauntless will,
Sped by a noble discontent
You climb toward the blue firmament:
Climb as the winds climb, mounting
high
The viewless ladders of the sky;
Spurning our lower atmosphere,
Heavy with sighs and dense with night,
And urging upward, year by year,
To ampler air, diviner light . . .
So he
Climbed as you climb the upward way
Knowing not boundary nor stay.

His eyes surcharged with heavenly
lights,
His sense steeped in heavenly sights,
His soul attuned to heavenly keys,
How should he pause for rest or ease,
Or turn his winged feet again
To share the common fates of men?
He blessed them with his word and
smile,
But still above their feeble moods
Woofed, constraining them the while,
Beckoned the shining altitudes.

"Farther horizons every year."
To what immeasurable height,
What clear irradiance of light,
What far and all-transcendent goal,
Hast thou now risen, O steadfast soul!
Blessing the earth while spurning it,
Content with nothing short of God.
—Susan Coolidge.

MEXICO COUNTRY CLUB HOME



CLUB BUILDING ON SPANISH LINES

THIS is an interesting building to members of country clubs in the United States, for it has something of the dignity of the old time Spanish architecture, albeit the purpose of a country club in Mexico appears to be much what it is in any other land. Here the Anglo-American colony of the City of Mexico is to be found in full swing, with of course a quota of Mexicans. There is a hint of the Moorish palaces, seen in Granada and Seville, in this colonnaded building, with the upper enclosed loggia, after the south European fashion, and the slim finger of the tower pointing skyward.

Japan's Palm Leaf Industry

A trade which has recently developed in Japan is that of the shipment of cypress or palm leaves. The total amount shipped in 1911 was 27,900,000 leaves, worth about \$45,000. Nearly all went to Germany for decorative purposes.

Daily Influences

"Everything we read," says an Irish contemporary, "increases or lessens our happiness"—and the thought ought to make us very cautious in our choice of books, newspapers, and all periodicals, observes the Buffalo Commercial.

The Summer Sunday

Which shall it be? A day devoted chiefly to . . . excessive eating and drinking, to long excursions timed without regard to hours of public worship, to chatter, gossip and sport? Or shall it be a day for the cultivation of the inner life, for the detachment of the mind from the engrossing weekday cares, for the nurture of the family relationship, for deeds of mercy, for becoming acquainted with the books that live, for conscious effort to find God?—Congregationalist.

Alice for All

The Alice enthusiasts have as strong a bond of union as the Browning lovers and perhaps they are more numerous. Some one writing of Sir John Tenniel, who illustrated the Alice books, says in the New York Post: If you belong to the Well-brought-ups you know exactly how Alice looked at the moment when the white rabbit ran by, taking out his watch and murmuring: "Oh, dear! I shall be late!" You can see her as she slips through into Looking Glass Land, with the clock face grinning at her and the chessmen walking about on the hearth below. And then you know just how she appeared kneeling on the rug, the black kitten in her arms, while Dinah washed the white kitten's face near by in the closing scene.

All Well-brought-ups, or, in other words, all Alice lovers, may be divided into two classes. There are Grown-ups and Youngsters, typified by one recent rhyme under the name of "Prilligirls." Together, indeed hand in hand, like the Walrus and the Carpenter, a Grown-up and a Prilligirl wander in Wonderland, a queer and kindly land of fun and play. Together, they chat of the place and its joys. The Grown-up likes the author's Higher Nonsense, the Portmanteau Words, the Trial, the White Queen, the logic and metaphysics gone larking together. But the Prilligirl prefers the simpler things, the Duchess and the Baby, the Cat and Tweedledee, everything that Alice says, and, of course the Hatter's Tea.

Visitor Praises American Hotels

The great American hotel is a wandrous haven for the European. The calm orderliness of the bedroom floors, the adequacy of wardrobes and lamps, the reckless profusion of clean linen, that charming notice which one finds under one's door in the morning, "You were called at 7:30, and answered," the fundamental principle that a bedroom without a bathroom is not a bedroom, the magic laundry which returns your effects duly starched in eight hours, the bells which are answered immediately, the thickness of the walls, the radiator in the elevator shaft, the celestial invention of the floor clerk—I could catalogue the civilizing features of the American hotel for pages, writes Arnold Bennett in *Harpers*. But the great American hotel is a classic, and to praise it may seem inept. My one excuse for doing so is that I have ever been a devotee of hotels, and once indeed wrote a whole book about one. When I told the best interviewer in the United States that my secret ambition had always been to be the manager of a grand hotel, I was quite sincere. And whenever I saw the manager of a great American hotel traversing with preoccupied and yet aquiline glance his corridors and public rooms, I envied him acutely.

Interesting Craft

The schooner Hiram, which was built at Biddeford, Me., in 1818, is 14 years younger than the famous old schooner Polly, but it is at least venerable enough to command a fair amount of respect among sailing craft, says the *Youths Companion*. Its owner, Capt. J. A. Orne, claims for it the distinction of being the second oldest merchantman afloat. Captain Orne is now preparing the Hiram for a voyage from Calais Me., round Cape Horn to San Francisco. Captain Orne's main ambition is to reach the Golden Gate in time to visit the 1915 exhibition, and he expects to command the last vessel to go from Maine to California by way of the Horn. He also asks the steamship men, who often jeer at old-fashioned "wind-jammers," to name any steamer 94 years old that has ever set forth on such a long voyage, but his challenge remains unanswered. The Hiram was built of oak, and a large part of the original frame and planking is still in the battered old hull.

As to Ending a Play

Nowadays we do not insist that every play should end with a tableau, or with an emphatic *mot de fin*. We are more willing to accept a quiet, even an undecisive ending. Nevertheless it is more ever true that, at a very early period in the scheming of his play, the playwright ought to assure himself that his theme is capable of a satisfactory ending. Of course this phrase does not imply a "happy ending," but one which satisfies the author as being artistic, effective, inevitable (in the case of a serious play), or, in one word, "right."—William Archer.

Thy actions and thy actions alone determine thy worth.—Fichte.

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

A HURRYING of little feet down the stone walk outside, feet that have triumph and surprise in them, dancing forward on a joyful errand! Glancing, one sees a child of four years, perhaps, a boy, in blue gingham apron, who bears in two tiny grasping hands a big bunch of what appears to be a flowering weed. One can not tell at the distance whether it is the pink hardhack or perhaps joe-pye-weed. At any rate it is tall with long slender heads of purple or faded garnet hue, almost as long as he is. Has the child been gleaming in some neglected building lot? or has he picked up the sheaf from a refuse heap?

But presently the child stops and turns at the sound of other hurrying joyous feet. And here is an older boy with a yet bigger sheaf of bloom. His are tall tiger lilies, phlox lifted to sturdy heights of deep rose loveliness, gay four-o'clocks or coreopsis and perhaps a scarlet sword of the gladiolus—let one surely think the accent on the "i"—the whole starred with asters. His garnering is so rich that the bundle of flowers is fain to rest over the blue bloused shoulder.

Behind him is a girl whose deep bronze cheek and tightly braided black hair show her right to delight in tropical splendors of vegetation. She carries a huge bundle of prince's plume, if that is the right name for the tall maroon colored flower with heavy foliage which is much used as a garden ornament. With these splendid flowers is a big handful of what look like palm leaves. Perhaps they are only the spear-like foliage of some other garden plant, but

The highest use of art is to make some useful thing beautiful.—Kenyon Cox.

Longfellow's Training

I AM happy to observe that my ambition has never been to accumulate wealth for my children, but to cultivate their minds in the best possible manner, and to imbue them with correct moral, political, and religious principles—believing that a person thus educated, will, with proper diligence, be certain of attaining all the wealth which is necessary to happiness.—Stephen Longfellow in letter to his son, Henry W. Longfellow.

Teaching the Classics

A man who is to guide his pupils through their Plato must understand, not only Greek, but Plato. The question is not simply one of translating one language into another, but of bringing the fine thought of the author within the comprehension of the student. And here is one of the great difficulties, since it is not easy to find men big enough, broad enough and wise enough to meet this requirement. The teacher of English literature must, if he is to succeed, have a passion for it in all its forms—must be filled with admiration for all that is great and fine in it. Otherwise he will fail and deserve to fail. One may know all about Anglo-Saxon and middle English and yet be utterly unable to appreciate the glory of a Browning poem or the charm of a Lamb essay. It is precisely so with the classics. Here literature, as well as language, is the theme, just as it is in the English department.—Indianapolis News.

REVERENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN God called Moses to proclaim the commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," the great leader of Israel undoubtedly understood it as aiming to inculcate a reverence for everything that is good and holy. Taken in its most literal sense this commandment is a warning against blasphemy, and as such is most explicit and convincing. Examined more closely it will be found to cover every form of irreverence.

To the ancient Hebrews, living in the midst of idolatrous nations, came the temptation to doubt the very existence of

the one God, whom Mrs. Eddy defines in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the text-book of Christian Science, as "incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love" (p. 463). These vacillating children of Israel spoke of the idols which their hands had made as the gods which brought them out of the land of Egypt and ascribed to mindless matter the glory which belonged to the one Mind.

This gross form of idolatry no longer appeals to civilized men, but can we claim to be entirely free from ignorance and superstition? Though mortals may acknowledge the existence of God, do not many of the activities of men proclaim that it is to material wealth they are trusting for protection from want, to armaments, bolts and bars for defense from danger, to drugs and surgery for relief from sickness and death, to material pursuits for happiness and satisfaction?

The least dangerous idols are those which obviously bear the name. The best of Christians need to be on their guard against the more subtle forms of idolatry and irreverence. Men who desire to be good and upright are deceived into unconscious idolatry, and because of false education are unwittingly led to worship evil in the place of good. Because the sophistry of much evil makes it appear harmless, and even necessary and desirable, the world needs the pure, spiritual teachings of Christian Science to show men how to divide between the evil and the good. There is great cause for rejoicing that the children of men, in rapidly increasing numbers, are being freed from false dependencies, and are learning to know God as a living, bright reality. To these the knowledge of God is a happy, governing influence in all human activities, which adjust themselves harmoniously when relegated to their proper subordinate place.

To ascribe power to aught but God is to take His name in vain and enthrone evil in the place of good. The fact of the omnipotence of God is the only sure defense against evil, the only certain means of completely annihilating its every deceiving claim to the attention of mankind. Once allow that the enemy has even an atom of power and one has

detected in that degree from the all-power of God and made himself liable to temptation from the evil to which he gives power. The persistent clinging to the divine and scientific fact of the all-power of God must in time silence every argument as to the existence of any other power. It was this knowledge which enabled Jesus to triumph in the wilderness. Evil brought forth its most plausible claims to dominion over mankind, but Jesus was firm in his reliance upon the power of God, and from that time on evil, whether manifest as sin, sickness or death, fled at his approach.

Any wrong-doing on the part of God's children is taking God's name in vain, for as the misbehavior of the children of mortals brings discredit to their parents so evil doing on the part of those professing to be followers of God would lead observers to get an erroneous idea of the character and saving nature of the heavenly Father.

Reverence for God should include reverence for man, who is made in His image and likeness. Contempt or scorn, rudeness or practical joking, even pity or neglect are unbecoming the children of God, for they show a lack of the true understanding of what man really is. He who truly reverences God will be self-respecting and will show a kindly esteem for all his fellows.

All truly great natures are endowed with a feeling of reverence and devotion. Their respect for goodness and purity has lifted them in the scale of being until they have grown to be like their ideals. It was the scoffers who missed the blessings Jesus brought. Those who were meek enough to realize that they needed something above and beyond what they found within themselves recognized him as the Wayshower and found healing and comfort. Reverence for good wherever it is found brings more and more of it into experience, lifts one above temptation; above what is low or base, and wins the esteem of right-minded people and the companionship of noble thoughts. The God-fearing, God-loving people are the ones who insure the continued enlightenment and progress of the world. Reverence for God brings protection, beneficent prosperity, healing and peace.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Bubble Beds

Of all strange nests, the one that has pleased me most is that of the Indian paradise fish, kept in an ordinary house aquarium, says a writer in *St. Nicholas*. This fish is novel, not only on account of its brilliant markings, but it also breathes air, and does not, like other fish, depend for its oxygen on that set free in the water by aquatic plants. But the most remarkable thing about it is its method of building a nest. These amazing nests not only float, but are formed of air bubbles. With its mouth the fish blows the little bubbles, and coats them with an adhesive or mucilaginous substance, so that they adhere together and form a floating, fairy-like mass, in which the young are hatched. Occasionally a young fish will slip out, or apparently tumble out, of his home of bubbles, and circle away, finally falling to the bottom of the aquarium. Then one of the parents, noting what has happened to the youngster, swims quickly to the bottom, draws the little one into its mouth, and swims back to the delicate bubble mass with him.

Looking Ahead

Estimating that the volume of traffic passing through the Panama canal the first year will amount to 5,000,000 tons—which is the best guess that experts have been able to make—and applying the same ratio of increase to that traffic which experience has shown to have developed in the Suez, it is probable that the traffic volume in the year 2000 will have reached 32,500,000 tons. The capacity of the canal will be 50,000,000 tons per annum, which should be adequate for all business thrown upon it during the coming 180 years.—Hearst's Magazine.

Today's Puzzle

To a period of time prefix a letter and have a kind of prison; change the initial and have pay; change again and have a leaf; change again and have an eastern savant; change again and have a wise-man; change again and have a pledge.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Cowslip.

MR. HOWELLS AND HOME OF EL GRECO

THERE remained to be visited only the house of the painter known as El Greco, for whom we had formed such a distaste, because of the long features of the faces of his pictures, that our guide could hardly persuade us his house was worth seeing. Now I am glad he prevailed with us, for we have come to find a peculiar charm in recalling those long features and the characteristic coloring of El Greco's pictures; and the little house full of memorials and the little garden full of flowers, which ought to have been all forget-me-nots, were entirely de-

lightful. As every one but I knew, and even I now know, quaintly remarks Mr. Howells, writing in *Harpers Magazine* of a visit to Toledo, Spain, he was a Greek with the name of Theotocopi, but studied under Titian until he found his account in a manner of his own, making long noses and long chins and high, narrow foreheads in ash gray.

The house has been restored by the Marquis de la Vega, according to his notion of an old Spanish house, and has the pleasantest small patio in the world.

Small Beginnings

O small beginnings, ye are great and strong;
Ye build the future fair, ye conquer wrong,
Ye earn the crown, and wear it not in vain.
—James Russell Lowell.

Knew Himself

Gen. John A. Johnstone, one of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, is an eloquent orator and also an impromptu speaker of considerable skill. He possesses a mannerism, however, which causes him invariably to raise his left arm as he commences his remarks, says the *Washington Star*. He punctuates his address throughout in an emphatic manner by shaking his fist. He seems to realize the predominance of this gesture himself. At a dinner of his former army associates last winter General Johnstone held forth at considerable length, but in very happy vein. He finally slowed down and closed his address with: "Now, gentlemen, one more else can have the floor and I will sit down and rest my arm. My tongue is still good."

There is nothing worse than a teacher who knows only what his pupils are able to learn. He who means to teach others may indeed often suppress the best of what he knows, but he must not be half instructed.—Goethe.

Child Solitude

It is a good thing to accustom a child early to be alone. It is during the long glorious hours of solitary play that he does his hardest thinking. For him as for us the world may be too much with him. If we could but learn merely to supply him the incentive in the form of book or garden or personal hint, and then leave the heaven to work. If we elders could but have a little more faith in nature, a little more strength to efface ourselves and let our children alone. Here is an element of education that all the text-books seem to have overlooked.—Atlantic.

Point Overlooked

Mr. H. (after the theater)—Did you like the play?
Mrs. H.—Yes, but with an interval of six months between acts two and three, how do they keep the same servants?—Los Angeles Herald.

Life will be imaged, but cannot be divided or doubled. Any invasion of its unity would be chaos.—Emerson.

SHOP WINDOWS EXPRESS ART

ART is the expression of humanity's ideals and is to be noted with interest wherever it is found. The dressing of shop windows is one form which repays observation, both for the study of humanity and the by-product of the many things of beauty or curiosity that are to be seen. In these days not merely a brilliant and crowded window assures gazers. A writer in the *New York Sun* tells how a tiny little shop round the corner may gain notice, or even one set under the very eyes of the kaleidoscopic marvels which the big shops display. The article says:

The little shop of the artist is on a cross street not far from Fifth avenue. In its tiny window space masses of beautiful color lie. It is an art shop where one sees the most perfect reproductions of old Italian masterpieces at an inversely proportioned price. The little window holds an exquisite head of Dante, an equally lovely one of Beatrice, and a most charming reproduction of the "Laughing Boy" of Donatello. Next to this last is placed the heavenly sweet seriousness of the "Christchild" by Della Robbia.

Only an artist could have placed the two in such effective juxtaposition. The

calm mystery of "The Unknown Lady," whose original is in the Louvre, smiles from a shadowy corner, and disposed to the best advantage on the sides and background of the window are a number of old Italian prints in hand carved Italian frames. The window speaks of mystery, shadowy loveliness. Standing before it one feels the atmosphere of the dreamy old Italian galleries, full of the charm and genius of the old Italian land.

Grateful Audience

A certain man who had been invited to speak at a political meeting was placed last on the list of the speakers, says Lippincott's. Moreover, the chairman introduced several speakers whose names were not on the program, and the audience was tired out when he eventually introduced the last speaker: "Mr. Brown will now give us his address." "My address," said Mr. Brown, rising, "is 551 Park Villa, and I wish you all good night."

A power was his beyond the touch of art Or armed strength; his pure and mighty heart. —Richard Watson Gilder.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, August 27, 1912

Power of Finance in Politics

EVER since the Commons House of Parliament, in the days of the great rebellion, realized the power of the hold over supply in controlling unconstitutional action, the influence of finance in international politics has been steadily on the increase. It was in the question of subsidies that the great commoner found his hold on the autocratic little German prince, whom the stupidity of the Stuarts had washed up in the throne room of St. James' palace. And when the broad-sheet writers wished to accentuate the agreement between the Bantam Cock and the Cornet of Horse, it was the latter's accommodating spirit in the matter of subsidies on which they unerringly fastened:

"No more they make a fiddle-faddle
About a Hessian boot or saddle.
Ten millions, and a vote of credit,
'Tis right. He can't be wrong who did it."

That was in the days when England was agrarianly a self-supporting country, when from the Beauce to Odessa every country grew its own corn, and international finance was a very simple affair. Today nous avons change tout cela. In the interim, the counting-house of the Rothschilds had sprung up in the Jews Lane in Frankfurt, with its cooperating offices in Vienna, Paris, London and Naples, and the era of cosmopolitan finance had dawned. There is a way in which cosmopolitan finance may be said to be a blessing, but there is another in which it may be said to be a curse. It has been the former, in so far as it has tended to make war difficult, if not impossible, by reason of the tentacles it has stretched round the treasures and markets of Europe; but inasmuch as it has, with its allied interests, turned the world into an armed camp, and made peace in the present more extravagant than the war of the past, it has been the latter.

The fact is that cosmopolitan finance has come to represent certain groups which are so entirely free from any taint of patriotism, that they can say, if one may adapt the phrase of Falstaff, "The world's mine oyster, and with my prospectus I'll open it." If it prevents wars, it does so not out of love of humanity, but in consideration of its own investments and its markets. At the same time, in order to create those markets and arrange those investments, it brings nations to the verge of war, and supplies them, through its linked industries, with the means of destroying themselves and their neighbors. The Societe des Mines, prospecting in an apparently harmless way in North Africa, succeeded in rousing passions which nearly brought the powers of Europe in collision. The Societe des Etudes, following the same lines in southern Persia, may easily obtain very similar results. The Persians, like the Riffs, are in danger of being convinced by the unanswerable argument of the bullet of the advantages of mining and railway enterprise to cosmopolitan shareholders.

Automobile Menace to Pedestrianism

THE world of progress is now to be confronted with an entirely new phase of the motor car question. Automobiles are coming into use so rapidly and so generally, it is said, that they are affecting the shoe business. A great number of people, and a growing number annually, who formerly wore out two pairs of shoes a season now manage to get along with two pairs a year, or, worse still, make their winter and summer shoes do for two and even three years. Many, it is pointed out, do very little walking save to and back from the garage, or around the machine when they are trying to find out what's the matter with it. Perhaps the shoe men would have us infer that more men's shoes would have been worn out during the last few years had they been worn on the shoulder blades. However this may be, the complaint is that the automobile is depriving increasing numbers of people yearly of the joys of pedestrianism. Those who used to get indescribable satisfaction over a morning or evening walk of a few miles, it is held, are not content now unless they are being whirled for a dash of a hundred miles or so into the country.

But the automobile is not wholly responsible for the decline of pedestrianism. Before the auto came the bicycle, and contemporary with it is the trolley car, which carries many times more people over ground that could be walked, if they wanted to walk, than do all the other motor and horse-drawn vehicles put together. The great question, of course, is, whether many people ever did much walking for the love of it. Some did, no doubt. Some like to walk better than they like to ride, even now. But are they not exceptional? It seems to be perfectly natural for human beings to wish to ride. One of the very first impulses of childhood is to ride something, a stick, a broomhandle, a hobby horse of some kind. There is a recognized and well-defined period in the youth of every boy and girl when he or she will, to use a homely expression, "chase" his or her "legs off" in order to get a "hitch." Talk about the pleasures of walking, they are not to be compared to the pleasures of hitching. The boy or girl who has had no opportunity to hitch, with sled or wagon, to the town carriage or the grocery wagon, has lost one of the unpurchasable delights of existence. The pleasure of the hitch is almost, but not quite, up to the ecstasy that accompanies the first mount on a high and bony and unsaddled horse.

It is not strange, then, that when these boys and girls grow up they should wish to ride something. Thousands of them can do no better than the commutation train. Thousands more can do no better than the trolley car. Thousands patronize the merry-go-rounds. Those who can afford it, buy automobiles. In some way or other, nearly everybody rides or drives. There is hardly any danger, however, that the riding the great majority of them do will imperil the shoe industry. Except for the commuters and the trolley car patrons, riding with most people is a luxury and walking is a necessity. Riding is like pie, that is, and walking like bread. Even when aeroplanes become common, most of the people on this planet will no doubt be found on its surface and doing the three-and-a-half-mile pace of the fathers, who did very well indeed on shank's mare.

ANNOUNCEMENTS that the statue of justice in New York city is about to be regilded somehow or other sound rather inopportune at this time.

Taxation as a Bar to Ugliness

ONE contemporary test of a community's actual civilization or barbarism is its attitude toward certain forms of advertising. The same may be said of persons in their purchase of newspapers. A state or a city that allows beauty, either in the form of landscape or of human achievement as in a spacious city square architecturally enriched, to be desecrated by billboards, is not a community with its taste or its conscience fully developed, however numerous its art dealers or its pulpits. So a man, who regularly buys and reads a journal that is a typographical monstrosity and is offensive in dress as well as in character, cannot claim to be "cultivated" even though he own masterpieces of the plastic arts and have a library of editions de luxe.

Of course it is natural to find France busiest and most consistent in the effort to save rural regions and urban hinterlands from being turned into advertising hoardings. Formerly the traveler on the railway was the special prey for which the iconoclastic erector of billboards laid in wait. Now it is the motorists, in number legion and in area of operation practically universal. Hence the growth of territory to be captured by the advertiser, whose pecuniary terms as to rent make especial appeal to countrymen with limited cash incomes.

The French ministry, headed by a man of taste as well as will, and backed by a complaisant president and an intelligent public opinion, has framed and carried through a measure of progressive taxation of all advertisement boards, which when it becomes operative will, it is believed, impose burdens too heavy to be borne by most renters of the structures, unless they are prepared to adapt their campaign of buying publicity to ends that are social as well as personal. Drastic methods of dealing with this matter, even if desirable, which is doubtful, are not practicable. It is wiser for communities, large or small, with ideals of justice as well as of taste, to endeavor to define standards of conduct that will make steadily against spoliation either of nature or of men. Some regions should be wholly cleared of anything approaching intrusion of business schemes. In other localities, advertising may be permitted, within bounds, and if done decently and under a system of fair taxation for the privilege. Nowhere is the billboard longer tolerable as an uncontrolled form of publicity defined and operated on principles of selfish individualism.

A CAR shortage is anticipated in the Pacific Northwest, but it appears that nothing less than this will prevent the farmers of that section from obtaining good prices this season. They are not so pressed, either, but that they can wait until cars become more plentiful.

Hotel Discipline

INFELICITIES and injustices of the recent strike of hotel employees in New York may soon be repeated in Boston, unless more consideration is shown for the rights of patrons than was apparent in the metropolis. The process of providing nourishment for men and women is so elementary in the social order that it is one of the last aspects of living which legitimately may be made the subject of strife. In military war civilization steadily has restricted the range of resort to primitive strategy whereby non-combatants as well as combatants were subdued by starvation and thirst as well as by prowess in arms. So modern industrial war, while it lasts, is certain to find public opinion more and more insisting that regard must be had to non-combatants' needs and claims. This obligation bears equally upon all disputants, upon organized labor as well as upon federated capital; though recent official decisions in Boston in connection with the Elevated railroad case would seem to indicate to the contrary.

A modern hotel cannot be run without discipline any more than can a home, school, railway or department store. There must be penalties for shortcomings of many kinds, and this in the interests of guests, managers and competent servants. Employees make a great mistake whenever they attempt to force upon employers not only uniform standards of pay that take no account of varying serviceable personal capacities but also a surrender of administrative authority. For when such authority passes, then the negligent and essentially lawless person, the drone and shirker, has the whip hand over both employer and the right-minded and well-meaning worker.

JUDGE GOFF of New York might easily have spelled his name Gough, but he seems to favor the simpler and more direct way about everything.

AN ALL-RAIL trip from the most northern points of North America to the most southern points of South America—or, say, from Ontario to Argentina—is still far in the distance, but not so remote as it seemed a few years ago. It will come with the completion and connection of systems of railroad now in existence rather than through the construction of independent lines. The railroad system of the United States is already connected with the railroad system of Mexico. The next accomplishment toward intercontinental rail communication will come through the achievement of connection between the Mexican and Central American railroad systems. This will be brought about by the completion of a railroad now under construction in Guatemala. It is expected that this road will be in operation to the Mexican line, and in connection with the National Railways of Mexico, at Ayutla, by May, 1913.

In the meantime, American and European capital is largely engaged in elaborating and coordinating the Central American railway system. The International Railways of Central America, a newly organized corporation, is the vehicle through which it is proposed that this shall be accomplished. Behind it are the men and interests behind the United Fruit Company. These are not moved by either utopian or sentimental views. Their principal purpose is to develop the possibilities of local traffic in the Central American republics and to get their produce to the sea and to the markets of the world. In carrying out this design, however, they cannot avoid, even if they should wish to do so, advancing the larger if seemingly more sentimental project of uniting the three Americas with bands of steel. Minor C. Keith, president of the International Railways, is also vice-president of the United Fruit Company, and while his eye is directed keenly toward trade development, he can nevertheless see the possibility of travel by an all-rail line within a very few

By Rail to Central America

years between New York and Colon, the Atlantic entrance to the Panama canal, through Mexico, Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

The International Railways of Central America corporation is already in possession of 534 miles of railroad in Salvador and Guatemala. The total mileage of railways in these republics will be about 800. All of this, it is expected, will be acquired, and to it will be added new mileage sufficient altogether to enable connection with the railroads of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The construction of about 400 miles of new road will then bring the railroad systems of Mexico, the United States and Canada into rail connection with the Panama canal.

It is impossible to estimate the political and moral influence of the opening of rail communication between the North American nations and Central America. The interests and the men who are putting capital into the project believe that it will have the effect of drawing the Central American republics closer together and in eliminating revolutionary tendencies. It should create for them a wider and a more profitable industrial outlook, broaden their horizon and lift them out of the pent-up environment and the introspection that are breeders and promoters of unrest.

EUGENE DEBS has at length been informed of his nomination for the presidency. There are people in public and private life, far removed from Mr. Debs politically, who would be greatly pleased to learn how the news was withheld from him so long.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT TURNBULL of the Fourth Virginia district has introduced in the House at Washington a bill providing for the creation of an investigating board, to include three members of the cabinet and four persons to be appointed by the President, for the purpose of inquiring into the advisability of establishing at the United States capital a permanent exposition of state products and resources. Propositions similar to this have been broached before, and the idea behind them has always been approved; but none has got farther than the committee stage, for the reason that Washington is hardly the place for a permanent exposition of this kind. On the other hand, it would be impossible to name any other place that would be generally regarded as more suitable. There are circumstances in which convenience, expediency, and utility all unite in dictating that the country be divided into sections. Washington might do very well as the location of a permanent exposition for the products of the group of states in which it is situated, but it seems too far removed from the middle West, the Northwest, the Southwest and the Pacific West to be serviceable to those sections for this particular purpose. Washington attracts many visitors, but they are not, as a rule, such as might be interested in an exposition of the kind proposed.

Perhaps the most feasible and effective way in which the United States could contribute to the general welfare in this respect would be to cooperate with the various groups of states. Annual state and interstate expositions were once successful and popular in many quarters. They were pushed aside to make room for the government-aided and more pretentious affairs of recent years. Several of the great railroad and land companies have from time to time established at different points permanent expositions of state products and resources. Some of these are still maintained. Permanent expositions of this character on a comprehensive scale would be most useful in the great centers of cosmopolitan population, East, West and South. Presumably the principal object would be to encourage land development and induce rural settlement. With this in view, the first step should be toward organization of the state groups. Five of such groupings would be sufficient. This accomplished, the states in the several groups should give evidence of their interest in the project by subscribing liberally toward the establishment of a permanent exposition at a central point. Then it would be in order to solicit the aid of the federal government. It is not difficult to name five population centers of the country in which permanent expositions of sectional products and resources might be maintained to the very positive advantage of the whole nation.

IT LOOKS now as if the only campaign contributions of the past likely to escape investigation are those that the writers had the foresight to send to the newspapers and magazines.

DULSE is gathered in Iceland, stored in casks and regarded as an important article of food. It is eaten for its flavor in the United Kingdom and in parts of the United States. Irish moss, also found among the coast rocks, has long been esteemed a delicacy when skilfully prepared. Various other seaweeds are used as food in different parts of the world. In China and Japan seaweed is harvested scrupulously. It is estimated that those engaged in the industry of reducing it to gelatinous food in Japan alone number 600,000 persons. Within recent years seaweeds have been introduced into the English kitchen. The edible species, served with roast meats, have been found to be very palatable. Devonshire and Japanese seaweeds are employed largely in the London industry. It appears, moreover, that investigation into the food qualities of seaweed justifies a very decided increase in its use.

More interesting still is the development of the seaweed industry along other lines. It would appear, in the number and variety of the uses to which it has already been put, to be a possible rival of the cotton plant. In some respects it puts the cotton plant in the shade. The latter can be used for food, clothing, confectionery, lubrication, fertilization, etc., but the former may be used for all these, and also for picture frames, shoes, golf balls, electric switchboards and marble floors.

A great deal is said from time to time regarding the world's waste, and there is no doubt that much of the talk is justified; but it seems that this waste occurs only in circumstances that do not imperatively demand conservation. It is due mainly to extravagance. At the same time, economies of the most rigid character are being practised in the collection and utilization of raw material long supposed to be useless, or next to useless. The seaweed industry affords the latest illustration we have of this fact, and it is impressive.

IN POINT of time, it is discovered, Europe and America are closer together now than were London and Edinburgh 200 years ago. Even more so in point of comfort.

IT MIGHT be mentioned in passing that there are other ways of crossing the English channel than swimming it.

Good Idea if Elaborated

Utilizing the Seaweeds